

## Beirut Peace Force Is Attacked Again; Italian Wounded

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

BEIRUT — Italian peacekeeping troops in Lebanon were fired upon Thursday, and one Italian soldier was wounded slightly.

The incidents took place as the Pentagon made public an unusual letter sent Monday by General Robert H. Barrow, the U.S. Marine Corps commander, to Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger demanding "firm and strong action" to stop what he called incidents "orchestrated and executed" by Israeli troops to harass U.S. troops on peacekeeping duty.

The recurring violence in Beirut

Reagan bows to press on with the talks on Lebanon. Page 2.

has deepened concern that the multinational force, which came to Lebanon six months ago to help the Lebanese Army establish law and order, may now be a target of a systematic campaign to undermine its presence.

Nine Italian soldiers and five American marines were injured in three separate attacks Wednesday and Thursday in Beirut's southern suburbs, near the international airport.

Shortly before dawn Thursday, an Italian jeep was fired upon at close range by unidentified occupants of a minibus, a spokesman for the Italian contingent said.

Three gunmen jumped out of the vehicle and escaped on foot when Italian soldiers in the jeep returned fire, the spokesman said. Three more times in the next half-hour, he added, gunmen opened fire with machine guns or light arms in the same area.

A liaison committee of Lebanese officials and U.S., British, French and Italian representatives met Thursday to discuss what the state-controlled Beirut radio described as "the campaign of harassment" against the multinational force and the motives behind it.

General Barrow's two-page letter followed a weekend incident in which a U.S. Marine patrol and Israeli troops had what was described by one Pentagon official as a "pushing and shoving" episode in East Beirut.

The incident was the first of its kind since officers from Israel and the peacekeeping force agreed on territorial arrangements designed

to prevent any recurrence of past incidents.

No U.S. marines or members of the Israeli armed forces have been harmed in any of these confrontations.

In his letter, General Barrow said he was impelled to "register my deep concern over the two unprovoked incidents in Beirut over this past weekend involving marines of the multinational force and members of the Israeli Defense Forces."

Pentagon officials, who asked not to be identified, said there had been one incident Saturday, but it had involved two separate arguments within a Marine patrol entered a disputed area under Israeli control and then left the area.

"I can no longer remain silent on this continual pattern of provocation from the IDF," General Barrow wrote Mr. Weinberger, referring to the Israeli forces.

The general said he had also received information concerning "serious harassing incidents" by Israeli forces of U.S. officers attached to the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization.

"These particular incidents," he wrote, "involved U.S. Marine Corps and U.S. Army officers in life-threatening situations, replete with verbal degradation of the officers, their uniform and country. Unfortunately, and of greater concern to me, incidents of this nature are the rule rather than the exception."

Meanwhile, the Knight-Ridder Newspapers said in a dispatch from Washington that a classified Defense Department document de-

scribed three incidents involving Israeli troops.

In one, an Israeli tank was said to have opened fire with a 50-caliber machine gun on the road in front of an American patrol. In another, Israeli reportedly pointed their rifles at a Marine captain and threatened to kill him if he moved any closer. In the third, a UN observation team officer was said to have been "threatened with loaded and pointed weapons."

Told of the incident, an Israeli security source in Tel Aviv said the Israelis had not threatened the marines. The source, who asked that he not be identified, said there were "no cases of anything being said to insult the marines, the United States, the officers of the marines."

The



An Italian soldier from the multinational peacekeeping force in Beirut surveying a van used by unknown assailants to fire on an Italian patrol just before dawn Thursday. The Italians returned fire but the gunmen escaped.

## U.S. Officials Are Said to Prepare Arms-Control Options for Reagan

By Michael Getler  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Administration officials say that four possible arms control positions are being prepared for President Ronald Reagan and should be ready for his review in about a week.

The work is in response to increasing pressure on Mr. Reagan, in Europe and in the United States, to make a new proposal at the deadlocked arms talks in Geneva — even if there is no sign from the Russians that they are willing to compromise.

While cautioning that other options may also emerge, administration sources said that the broad alternatives under study:

a. To stand pat, sticking with Mr. Reagan's "zero option" proposed in November 1981. Under the plan, the United States would forgo the scheduled deployment in Europe of 572 new Pershing-2 and cruise missiles, beginning in December, if the Soviet Union agreed to dismantle its existing intermediate-range missiles.

The Russians have rejected the

plan. But some officials think that if Mr. Reagan stands by it the Soviet Union will be led to bargain more readily as the date for deployment of the missiles draws near.

• To have each side limit itself to 100 missile launchers and 300 missile warheads, or some variation, with no restrictions on the types of missiles involved.

The United States could thus deploy some Pershing and some cruise missiles. The Russians would have to reduce their current force of 351 mobile SS-20 missiles, each of which carries three atomic warheads.

This proposal would be put forward as a first step toward the zero goal and mean at least some reduction of forces on both sides. It also would be of political help to allied leaders, who continue to face considerable public opposition to deployment of the U.S. missiles.

• Build up, build down. Under this plan, the United States would begin to field its new missiles and the Soviet Union to dismantle its missiles until they were roughly equal. Then both sides would start to reduce their forces.

• A more comprehensive interim plan, involving limits not just on SS-20s but also on other Soviet medium-range missiles and aircraft on both sides capable of carrying atomic bombs.

Although many White House and State Department officials think Mr. Reagan will approve a new proposal, they said it was not certain that he would. Earlier this week, high-level sources said, the president told aides he was interested in exploring an interim proposal, but he stopped short of saying he had decided to act.

And some in the administration want Mr. Reagan to hold fast. A senior Pentagon official, speaking Wednesday on the condition that he not be identified, made it clear that the Defense Department did not favor interim proposals.

The official said of the Russians that "there is not going to be any serious proposal until deployment starts" and that "they will know then that their plan to block deployment of the U.S. missiles "has failed." He said he would be "very reluctant" to move away from the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

## Allies Expected To Press U.S. on Arms Initiative

Reuters

BRUSSELS — U.S. allies, believing that the time is ripe for a new initiative in the deadlocked negotiations on medium-range nuclear missiles, will press Washington on Friday to offer compromise proposals, NATO diplomats said.

A Brussels meeting of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization's consultative group on arms control will give West European governments a last chance to make their views heard collectively before the U.S.-Soviet talks in Geneva

Adjudication March 29.

The debate on whether the United States should make the next move is taking place inside the Reagan administration, as well as between the United States and its allies, diplomats said. The Geneva negotiations are expected to resume after about two months.

While favoring a complete ban on medium-range, land-based missiles, as proposed in President Ronald Reagan's zero-option plan and rejected by the Soviet Union, the Europeans assert that an interim solution should be sought.

## Soviet Aide Says Compromise by U.S. on Missiles Would Be Trick

By John F. Burns  
New York Times Service

MOSCOW — The Soviet Union has marking a similar toughening of Soviet attitudes. They viewed it as a pulling back from the positive tone Mr. Andropov had struck after becoming Soviet leader four months ago, when he spoke of a possible summit meeting with Mr. Reagan and appealed to the United States to restore détente and to avoid making arms a test of the two political systems.

Mr. Andropov pulled out all the rhetorical stops. He said that with Mr. Reagan's popularity dropping in the opinion polls "the stench of failure hangs over the White House."

He added that the "Reagan team" was characterized by provincialism and "outright ignorance" and he contended that some advisers on military policy held such extreme views that they had "been found to be in need of medical assistance."

Referring to the Orlando speech, he said that "frenzied calls are being made for crusades which smack of not just the 'Cold War,' but sometimes of outright medievalism. And all this is covered up with hypocritical speculation about faith and God, about morality, eternal good and eternal evil."

He expressed doubt that Washington could return to "common sense" after desiring it for so long, but pledged that if real changes were made the Soviet Union would "notice them in time" and "be reliable partners in honest talks."

The sort of compromise proposal reportedly being discussed in Washington for presentation at the Geneva talks on medium-range missiles in Europe do not constitute such a change, Mr. Andropov said.

He added that from what was known of them the proposals for an intermediate agreement "will again be nothing more than a propaganda trick," because their effect would still be to legitimate the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe.

## Cooke Snubs Marshal in N.Y. Parade

By Joanne Ormang  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — Cardinal Terence Cooke came late to the highly charged St. Patrick's Day parade here Thursday, managing to honor the Irish while publicly snubbing Grand Marshal Michael Flannery, a vocal supporter of the Irish Republican Army.

The tall brass doors of St. Patrick's Cathedral were shut, the steps were empty and the traditional red carpet was missing when Mr. Flannery, 81, wearing the regulation tall silk hat, white tie and tails, passed by on Fifth Avenue at the head of an estimated 100,000 marchers.

But Cardinal Cooke spoke privately with Mr. Flannery for 10 minutes before the start of the parade, condemning sectarian violence in Northern Ireland by both the IRA and Protestant groups and telling Mr. Flannery that "because of the attempted misuse of the par-



Michael Flannery, grand marshal of the St. Patrick's Day parade in New York and an Irish Republican Army supporter, was escorted by police during the procession Thursday.

## Soviet Spacecraft May Have Been Atomic Weapon, U.S. Sources Say

By Thomas O'Toole  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A Soviet spacecraft that splashed down in the Indian Ocean after less than 12 hours in orbit may have been a space-borne atomic weapon built to attack aircraft carrier task forces in the Indian Ocean, according to some sources in U.S. space intelligence.

Their conclusion is based on knowledge of earlier Soviet tests and on the formation of ships sent to recover the test vehicle. However, other sources feel it could have been a craft similar to the U.S. space shuttle.

The North American Air Defense Command said Wednesday that the Soviet craft had been launched from Kapustin Yar on the Volga River late Tuesday and splashed down early Wednesday about 360 miles south of the Australian-owned Cocos Islands. They are about 500 miles southwest of Jakarta and 2,900 miles west of Darwin in northern Australia.

Some sources said that Cosmos 1374 was a test of a smaller version of the U.S. space shuttle and had

no military applications, but others argued that it is a space-borne nuclear weapon system targeted on the Indian Ocean.

Those who argue that it is a shuttle test point out that the Soviet Union has signed the treaty banning nuclear weapons from space.

Those who contend that it could be a weapon test point to the fact that the spacecraft was launched from Kapustin Yar, where nearly all Soviet military missile flights originate.

A launch from Kapustin Yar sent a Soviet spaceship directly over India and out over the Indian Ocean, around the northern tier of Europe and across the Soviet Union again where it can be tightly controlled from the ground.

The United States uses the British-owned island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean to store supplies for its Rapid Deployment Force in the Gulf in the event of war there. The U.S. and British navies are also more active in the Indian Ocean than they have been in the past.

Calls for resuming the debate later Thursday conflicted with many representatives had made for St. Patrick's Day, and Congress will be in recess Friday.

## U.S. House Delays Vote On Freeze

By Robert C. Toth  
Los Angeles Times Service

WASHINGTON — The U.S. House of Representatives has unexpectedly postponed a vote on a nuclear-freeze resolution even though supporters had defeated three attempts to weaken or kill the measure.

The largely Democratic majority supporting the resolution agreed to the delay late Wednesday night, yielding to the determined opponents who threatened to carry the debate well into Thursday morning.

Calls for resuming the debate later Thursday conflicted with many representatives had made for St. Patrick's Day, and Congress will be in recess Friday.

The speaker of the House, Thomas P. O'Neill Jr., a Massachusetts Democrat, said final action on the bill will be scheduled after Congress returns in April from its Easter recess. The Associated Press reported Thursday from Washington, he predicted that it would win easily, the AP said.

Freeze supporters had grown stronger as the debate passed its 13-hour mark on Wednesday.

Republicans, however, indicated they intended to debate almost two dozen amendments still pending, with roll-call votes on each. They successfully opposed attempts to curtail debate on the resolution, which the administration has strongly opposed.

A motion by Representative Clement J. Zablocki, a Wisconsin Democrat who is the chief sponsor of the resolution, to limit debate to less than an hour was defeated 209-199.

While weariness was an obvious factor, the agreement to recess will permit more time to be devoted to an issue that many called the most critical to come before the House this session.

The resolution, which would have no enforcement power behind it, calls for a "mutual and verifiable freeze on and reductions in nuclear weapons." The administration has charged that the measure would freeze the United States in an inferior position and undermine its negotiations with the Soviet Union to reduce arms on both sides.

## To Third World Visitors, Rural Arkansas Looks Familiar

By Judith Miller  
New York Times Service

MADISON, Arkansas — Evaristo Matusaire, 36, leads a rural development project for 25 villages in one of the poorest areas of his country, Zimbabwe.

Willard Whitaker, 70, is the mayor of the poor, predominantly black town of Madison, population 2,300, in the Arkansas Delta, one of the state's most backward areas.

But the two men found much common ground as they shared breakfast Tuesday at the mayor's clapboard home and toured housing and other development projects that Mr. Whitaker has initiated.

Their experience was repeated throughout Arkansas as 21 community leaders from Asia, Africa and Latin America and 15 from the United States fanned out for a two-day tour of grass-roots development projects here.

The tours were part of an unusual assembly, the first international gathering in this part of the world of grass-roots organizers and community development leaders, according to Mary E. King, former deputy director of the ACTION volunteer-service programs in the Carter administration

# Reagan Pledges 'No Reverse' of Lebanon Stand

By Bernard Gwertzman  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has told a high-level Lebanese delegation that he will not turn back from his goal of bringing about the withdrawal of all Israeli and other foreign troops from Lebanon.

Former Prime Minister Saeb Salam of Lebanon, after presenting Mr. Reagan with a personal message from President Amin Gemayel, said Mr. Reagan had told him several times that "I have no reverse gear" in his determination to restore Lebanese control over the entire country and to end the military presence of Israeli, Syrian and Palestine Liberation Organization forces in Lebanon.

Mr. Reagan's remarks were confirmed by a senior administration official who said the president was

taking a personal interest in the negotiations and was insistent on seeing all Israeli, Syrian and PLO forces out of Lebanon.

The official, reflecting the new mood of optimism in Washington after five days of intensive talks with Israeli and Lebanese delegations, said the U.S. special envoys, Philip C. Habib and Morris Draper, were returning to the Middle East this weekend with instructions to "wrap up" the negotiations on Israeli troop withdrawal.

Although the official said again that there had been no "breakthrough" in the talks, he said there was a "changed situation" enhancing the chances for an accord to end the 10 weeks of inconclusive negotiations on the terms for Israel's withdrawal.

Mr. Habib and Mr. Draper, he said, "are going to move back into a negotiating atmosphere that I

think has been positively altered by these meetings."

Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir of Israel returned to Israel Wednesday after the talks in Washington, asserting that he was convinced that "we are nearer to a solution" because of new U.S. ideas that were conveyed to him and Foreign Minister Elias Salem of Lebanon this week.

Mr. Salam said that in his meeting with Mr. Reagan, he conveyed Lebanon's regret over the grenade explosion Wednesday in which five U.S. Marines in the multinational peacekeeping force were injured by shrapnel.

The senior official said that "from the beginning of the deployment, no one excluded the possibility of unfortunate isolated incidents."

"That's what you have," he said. "We don't expect there to be much

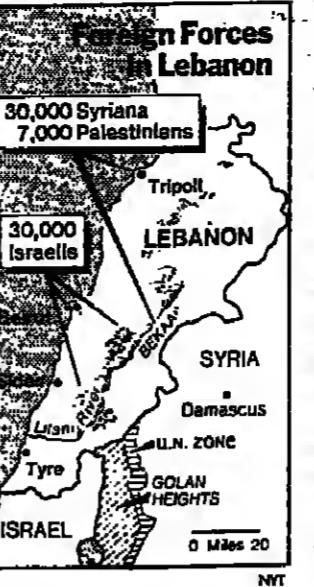
of this if you can get the foreign forces out."

The official said he did not know who was responsible for the attack, speculating that Iranians or some "aunt" Lebanese might have been the culprits.

While declining to go into details on the new U.S. ideas, the administration official indicated that they were based on the premise that Israel would drop its insistence on retaining some kind of residual military force in southern Lebanon.

The Israeli had said they needed to man observation posts and carry out patrols to ensure there was no guerrilla infiltration, since they did not believe the Lebanese could do it themselves.

But the U.S. plan, worked out with Lebanon, would have the Lebanese patrol the border with Israel, whose shipment had been delayed since



30,000 Syrians  
7,000 Palestinians  
30,000 Israelis  
15,000 U.N. Zone  
Golan Heights  
ISRAEL

0 Miles 20

last summer's Israeli invasion of Lebanon and going along with Israeli requests for the transfer of technology for use in Israeli-made military equipment.

The senior official said that the United States, administration officials said, was ready to increase military and economic aid to Lebanon to help in reconstruction.

Among the forms this could take, they said, would be the release of the F-16 fighters whose

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# Salvador Aid Faces Trouble

Shultz Rewards Policy Amid Criticism in Congress

By Don Oberdorfer  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — In the face of strong congressional criticism, Secretary of State George P. Shultz has recast the language describing the administration's policy on El Salvador to emphasize economic, social and political programs accompanying the planned large-scale increase in U.S. military aid.

Mr. Shultz's testimony Wednesday before a key House Appropriations subcommittee was welcomed by several lawmakers as an important rhetorical shift for the administration. However, some asked for evidence that U.S. policies actually were changing.

Clarence D. Long, a Maryland Democrat who is subcommittee chairman and who has been demanding a shift in emphasis, called Mr. Shultz's testimony "a sea change in attitudes."

Representative Long said he continued to insist on a detailed administration plan to back up the generalities before casting his vote on President Ronald Reagan's proposal to divert \$60 million from existing programs for Central America to provide additional military aid to El Salvador.

The \$60 million would become part of the \$110 million in additional military aid that Mr. Reagan recently requested for El Salvador for fiscal 1983.

Both the Senate and House appropriations subcommittees on foreign operations have until next Thursday to consider the administration's re-allocation plan.

Under tradition and practice, the administration cannot proceed if one of the subcommittees objects. In addition, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee has claimed the right to vote on the transfer.

From questions asked and announcements made by lawmakers, the administration's request appeared to be in trouble in both the Senate and House subcommittees.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Dem-

ocrat of Hawaii and an influential member of the Senate panel, provided further details of his opposition to the \$60-million transfer.

Senator Inouye said that to win his support the administration must immediately agree to reduce the transfer to \$50 million, formally agree to limit the number of U.S. military trainers and advisers in El Salvador to 55, and undertake negotiations with all parties in El Salvador, including the guerrillas, through a U.S.-Mexico-Venezuela initiative.

In exchanges with Mr. Shultz, senior members of the House subcommittee expressed strong concern about the course of the war, the capacity of the Salvadoran military, the political Gulf between the warring parties and human rights conditions in El Salvador.

Mr. Shultz said the judicial process in El Salvador was "a weak link" and that cases involving the killing of U.S. citizens, including the killing of four American churchwomen, "are deeply troubling to me."

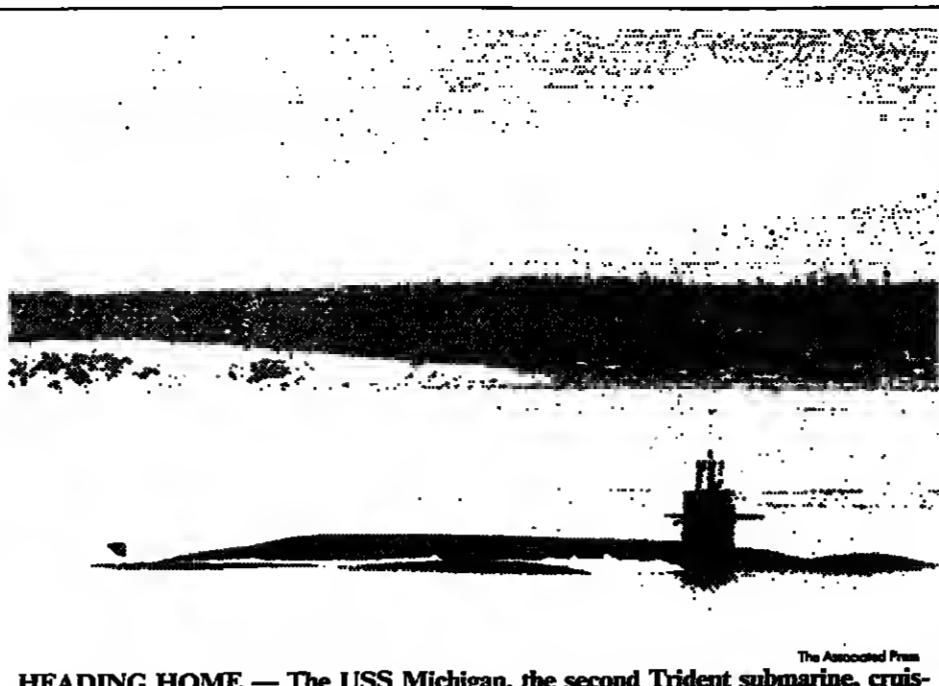
He noted that to continue the flow of previously approved aid he was required to certify to Congress in January that El Salvador was making economic and political progress and making a concerted effort to pursue established human rights. Mr. Shultz said he "agreed" over signing this certification.

Putting the nonmilitary aspects first, in his introductory remarks, Mr. Shultz described six "mutually reinforcing elements" of U.S. efforts for support for democracy.

The six were: reform and the protection of human rights; economic development; military assistance; the administration's Caribbean basin initiative; regional economic and military efforts to deter Nicaraguan aid; and support for elections within El Salvador.

## ■ Salvadoran Trial Delayed

A Salvadoran appeals court has ruled there is insufficient evidence to bring five national guardsmen to trial.



HEADING HOME — The USS Michigan, the second Trident submarine, cruising past Mount Baker on its way to its base in Bangor, Washington. The vessel is to undergo "post-shakedown" maintenance at the Puget Sound Naval Shipyard.

## Study Sees Fundamental Problems In U.S. Disposal of Toxic Waste

By Philip M. Boffey  
*New York Times Service*

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, seeking elections in El Salvador that would include the government's leftist opponents, is actively urging a role for the Organization of American States in the election this year as well as security measures to assure the safety of all candidates. Bernard Weinraub of The New York Times reported in Washington.

One of the measures under consideration, administration officials said Wednesday, would be to limit campaigning by all candidates to television and radio appearances in San Salvador, the capital, and thereby keep security precautions to a minimum.

The elections will probably take place in mid-December. Many of the leftists are now in exile.

Mr. Shultz, in his appearance Wednesday before House Appropriations Committee's panel on foreign operations, said that the United States would "urge and help the citizens in any way we can in negotiations that make it genuinely safe and possible for people of all persuasions to take part in the democratic process."

## Alternative Is Sought To Hernandez at EPA

By Lou Cannon  
*Washington Post Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan's top aides are trying to find a new administrator for the Environmental Protection Agency who could replace the acting administrator within a matter of days.

Although the acting director, John W. Hernandez Jr., has been campaigning to be named the permanent successor to Anne McGill Burford, who resigned under fire last week, White House officials have become concerned about revelations of his record at the EPA.

There have been reports that he allowed Dow Chemical Co. to dictate changes in a 1981 draft EPA report blaming Dow for dioxin contamination of two rivers in Michigan. Mr. Hernandez has strongly denied the reports.

"We're making progress and we've got a short list of names," a senior White House official said. "It's important that we fill this job as rapidly as we can. We need someone who is acceptable to Capitol Hill, respects the environmental laws and has unquestioned character."

William D. Ruckelshaus, a senior vice president of the Weyerhaeuser Co. who launched the EPA as its first administrator under President Richard M. Nixon, is now the most prominent name on



John W. Hernandez Jr.

the list of candidates, according to officials.

Mr. Ruckelshaus, who served as EPA administrator from 1970 to 1973, resigned as deputy attorney general in 1974 to protest the dismissal of the Watergate special prosecutor, Archibald Cox. He joined Weyerhaeuser, a lumber firm based in Tacoma, Washington, in 1976.

Other names mentioned Wednesday at the White House were Christopher DeMuth, responsible for information and regulatory affairs in the Office of Management and Budget, and Henry L. Diamond, a Washington attorney who was an aide to Nelson A. Rockefeller when he was governor of New York.

As congressional subcommittees investigating the EPA increased pressure on Mr. Hernandez on Wednesday, he testified before one of them that he made the decision nearly two years ago to veto an EPA-supervised cleanup of lead contamination in a low-income Dallas neighborhood even though the responsible companies were willing to go forward.

Instead, residents were given blood tests and instructions by the EPA to "plant grass" to control the lead dust and to keep their homes clean.

In response to questioning by Representative Elliott H. Levitas, Democrat of Georgia, Mr. Hernandez said he did not consider the Dallas case an emergency, even

though studies found concentrations of lead as much as 60 times the level considered dangerous.

Black residents of the area eventually marched on city hall to protest what they called racial discrimination by the federal government.

Instead of a cleanup paid for by the responsible companies under EPA supervision, Mr. Hernandez decided that "what we needed was a blood-sampling program." Those tests indicated patterns of heavy lead contamination that appeared to have come from three lead-smelting plants in the area but there has been no cleanup of the contamination.

"There are a number of locations in the U.S. with high lead levels in the soil," Mr. Hernandez said. "If we went out and started running bulldozers around, we'd end up with even greater hysteria." He added: "We'd have been out there tearing houses down, plowing up front yards."

The search for a new administrator was complicated by the conflicting goals of finding a highly qualified candidate able to withstand congressional scrutiny while sharing the president's philosophical approach to environmental law.

Dr. Howard W. Ory of the Centers for Disease Control in Atlanta said that the new data "argue strongly that women still wearing a Dalkon Shield have it removed." He said he believes the number of American women still using the device to be "very small."

A Robins spokesman declined to comment on the new data, pointing out that the study is unpublished.

Company officials have said previously that "the shield, when properly used, is a safe and effective IUD."

Overall, Dr. Ory said, the data showed that the risk of pelvic infection appeared to be 8.3 times higher in Dalkon Shield users than in women who used no contraceptive of any kind. In wearers of other IUDs, however, the disease rate was only 1.6 times higher.

Long-term shield use — at least three years — increased the discovered risk to 10 times that of other IUDs.

Physicians in the United States inserted more than 2.2 million Dalkon Shields in a three-and-a-half-year period ending in June 1974, when reports of pregnancy-related complications led the Food and Drug Administration to request that sales be suspended by the manufacturer, A.H. Robins Co. of Richmond, Virginia.

Robins sold about 800,000 more shields abroad before halting sales

altogether. The device was manufactured for sale in more than 40 countries.

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## Reagan Urges Passage Of Crime Control Bill

By Ronald J. Ostrow  
and Don Irwin  
*Los Angeles Times Service*

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan has urged Congress to enact a sweeping crime control bill to allow "the forces of law to regain the upper hand over the forces of crime."

In a message to Congress on Wednesday, Mr. Reagan said that the proposal, called the Comprehensive Crime Control Act of 1983, is needed to reform federal criminal laws "that have proven to be the largest obstacles in our fight against crime."

Key items in the package, much of which the administration has proposed before and which it expects Congress to act on piece by piece:

- Reinstate the federal death penalty for such crimes as treason, espionage and certain homicides.

- Make it easier to jail without bail suspects considered dangerous and make it harder for convicted defendants to be released pending trial and appeal.

- Permit the introduction of improperly seized evidence at trials if the prosecution shows that the law enforcement officer acted in "reasoable good faith."

- Restrict the insanity defense to persons unable to appreciate the nature or wrongfulness of their acts, rather than those who claim they could not control their acts.

- Abolish parole and reduce the discretion of judges in sentencing defendants, in order to achieve more determinate, consistent sentences.

- Increase penalties for drug

traffickers and strengthen the regulatory authority of the Drug Enforcement Administration to prevent the diversion of legitimate drugs into illegal channels.

Senate Democrats also unveiled a crime package Wednesday. It duplicated some administration proposals, but avoided such controversial areas as the death penalty, the insanity defense and excluding improperly seized evidence.

Senator Joseph R. Biden Jr., a Delaware Democrat who is one of the measure's sponsors, said the more controversial elements were left out in hopes of agreeing with Senate Republicans on a package containing "essential elements" that can be passed.

But the Democratic package contained the same provision for creating a cabinet-level "drug czar" that led Mr. Reagan to veto a scaled-down version of the package enacted late last year.

Mr. Reagan told attorneys general from Western states Tuesday that he planned to name Vice President George Bush as coordinator of the federal government's stepped-up fight against illicit drugs.

But administration sources said Wednesday that officials were still undecided on how to put the president's plan into action.

Attorney General William French Smith told reporters at the White House that he was hopeful of enactment of the administration package this year, despite the gain of 26 House seats by the Democratic majority in last November's election.

## U.S. Official Questions Safety of Nuclear Plant

accident precursor since Three Mile Island."

Mr. Denton, who was sent by President Jimmy Carter to the site of the March 1979 accident to oversee the commission's work there, said: "We're dealing with more than a mechanical failure."

He said that while the accident at Salem was "not in themselves a threat to public safety," the multiple problems at Salem "could lead to a serious accident" if they were not resolved.

The official, Harold Denton, director of the Office of Nuclear Reactor Regulation, said at a commission meeting Tuesday that the failure of an automatic shutdown system was caused by inadequacies in management and operational procedures and problems in equipment maintenance.

The event raises serious safety questions regarding the safe operation of the Salem facility," Mr. Denton said. "The implication of this is that it is the most significant

that failed, questionable management practices and control room operators' lack of familiarity with certain functions.

The two incidents occurred Feb. 22 and 23, when two circuit breakers that were supposed to shut the plant down automatically failed and the plant had to be shut down manually. It was the first complete breakdown of the automatic shutdown system in a U.S. nuclear

The automatic shutdown system is to operate in any of several dozen situations that would cause a loss of cooling capacity, including the malfunction of a pump or valve, the existence of a leak or a loss of supply of cooling water. The automatic system protects the reactor by quickly stopping the production of heat in the reactor core.

A senior vice president of the Public Service Electric & Gas Co.,

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# INTERNATIONAL HERALD TRIBUNE

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

## A Willingness to Talk

Seldom has an important request been so implicitly defended as the Reagan administration's bid for \$60 million, then \$110 million, in new aid for El Salvador. The administration tried to blame a fascist legacy on Soviet arms, overstated the military perils and scornfully dismissed the yearning for a political strategy that suits the available means.

The cries of alarm have not had the desired result. Instead of winning over the skeptical, they further alienated middle-rollers like Hawaii's Senator Daniel K. Inouye. His problem, and that of many others in Congress, is that the administration relies much too heavily on more guns and still another election under conditions that fail to guarantee the safety of democratically inclined Salvadorans among the insurgents.

This criticism seems finally to have impressed Secretary of State George P. Shultz, who on Tuesday significantly qualified his previous objections to political contacts with the opposition. He understandably rejects "carving up power behind people's backs," but now supports talks that might insure the fairness of voting and guarantee the safety of candidates and factions of all persuasions.

Moreover, the secretary promises to propose ways in which the United States and other countries, possibly through the Organization of American States, might ensure a free and fair presidential campaign. That is a horse

that should have been displayed before the electoral cart. It is just such guarantees that democrats in the opposition have claimed to be essential — during and after the polling. Given El Salvador's history, these are hardly unreasonable demands.

Some spokesmen for the Salvadoran left contend they are ready to talk about ending the civil war if they can have at least a minority role in an interim regime that would prepare the way for open political competition. One need not be romantic about the experience with Cuban or Nicaraguan guerrillas who falsely promised democracy to say that the known democrats among Salvador's insurgents deserve to be prudently tested.

Senator David F. Durenberger, a Minnesota Republican, has put the matter well in a letter to President Ronald Reagan: "A willingness to talk does not mean a willingness to commit suicide. . . . That is why I have decided to seek legislation linking any further military assistance to El Salvador on a presidential certification that unconditional negotiations among the parties to the conflict are either under way or are impossible because the insurgents have imposed prior conditions."

How should skeptical but responsible members of Congress vote on the aid package for El Salvador? Senator Durenberger has shown the way.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Selling the Weather

The Reagan administration wishes to sell the weather satellites and impose the discipline of the market on the four winds. Consider the administration proposal on its own terms: Struggling to keep its budget down, it does not want to spend more money on weather satellites. But the technology of weather forecasting is advancing rapidly. With more satellite data pouring through the new giant computers, the forecasts might soon be made immensely more precise.

Under the administration plan, it would sell the satellites to a private company, or companies, that would then presumably proceed to use private funds to expand the system. The government would pay the private operators roughly what it is spending now for satellite data. The data would continue to go to the Weather Service for dissemination throughout the country and the world. There would be no difference in the weather report that you hear on the radio in the morning as you try to decide whether to take an umbrella.

But, if the plan worked, there would soon begin to be a flow of much more specific and accurate forecasts available at a price to those commercial users willing to pay. As the administration might put the question, why should the general taxpayer provide free service to businesses?

The answer is, of course, that it is not only

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Other Opinion

### The Russians and Strauss

You will have noticed that the Soviet Union began lecturing to Helmut Kohl a matter of minutes before he achieved his victory at the polls.

The speculation is that the Soviet Union has one immediate goal in mind and, of course, a larger goal. The first is to persuade Mr. Kohl not to name Franz Josef Strauss as his foreign minister. Mr. Strauss arouses very strong feelings in West Germany and, as a matter of fact, elsewhere. He is the kind of person one likes to hate because he is always right.

He said that Willy Brandt's famous opening to the east would have as its probable result a judicial foreclosing of any eventual reunification between the two Germanys. He was right.

Mr. Strauss then said that the progressive arming by the Soviet Union of its western border made no sense as defensive strategy and therefore could only be explained as aggressive in implication. Missile technology becomes so complicated that people tend to forget that certain kinds of deployments are characteristically defensive. If John builds a slingshot and James builds a shield, it is safe to conclude that John is the potential aggressor. That point has been made all along by Mr. Strauss.

— The Times (London).

### OPEC's Gamble

Does the London agreement end the OPEC crisis? Nothing is less certain. The organization did not manage to stabilize the market last year and to stop the fall of prices, despite the ceiling it placed on its production levels. The situation now seems even less favorable.

The London accord is built on several gambles: A gamble on recovery; a gamble on the re-establishment of discipline within OPEC; a gamble on the market's reaction. Only if these gambles pay off is OPEC saved.

— Le Monde (Paris).

### FROM OUR MARCH 18 PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

#### 1908: Anxiety on Wall Street

#### 1933: U.K. Protests to Soviet

NEW YORK — Much irregularity marked the course of stocks in Wall Street today, based on rumors that President Theodore Roosevelt is preparing an important message for the nation. After further early declines, prices recovered and, in some instances, regained the preceding day's losses. The market, however, was uncertain at the close. The rumor mongers, who had predicted the message for yesterday, gravely asserted that President Roosevelt was recasting and modifying the document. Washington sources high quarters say the matter is mere stockjobbing. But a bill to modify the antitrust act, as it bears upon corporations and trade unions, is expected by some.

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# Finnish Conservatives Show Gain in Survey Before Weekend Vote

By Risto Macipaa

The Associated Press

HELSINKI — Finns elect a new parliament this weekend, and opinion polls indicate a possible end to decades of center-left coalition government.

It will be the first parliamentary elections in 27 years without the stamp of former President Urho Kekkonen, forced by illness to resign in late 1981.

He was the architect of the traditional center-left lineup, using it partly to further his policy of maintaining strong economic and social ties with the West while doing nothing to offend Finland's eastern neighbor, the Soviet Union.

However the voting develops Sunday and Monday, there will be no effect on that policy, called "Finlandization," elsewhere. The Finnish constitution reserves foreign affairs as the president's prime business, and Mr. Kekkonen's successor, Mauno Koivisto, a Social Democrat, has followed the Kekkonen policy closely.

According to a poll published a week before the Finns elect 200 members to the Eduskunta, or parliament, the Social Democratic landslide that put Mr. Koivisto in power in January 1982 appears largely to have dissipated.

Mr. Koivisto won the special presidential election with 43.1 percent of the vote, but the latest poll by Finnish Gallup showed only 26.5 percent for his Social Democrats.

The same poll showed 26 percent for the strongest opposition party, the Conservatives, indicating they might have a chance to go ahead of the Social Democrats as Finland's biggest political group.

The Conservative Party went into opposition in 1966, and during the last 15 years of the Kekkonen era, the president continually favored coalitions composed of leftist and centrist parties. But the Conservatives have steadily increased their share of the vote in every parliamentary election since they went into opposition.

The 1983 campaign has been one of the tamest in years. The latest Gallup poll indicated what ana-

lysts called "election fatigue" among the electorate. Only 69 percent said they definitely would vote, against 80 percent before the presidential election last year.

Finland's sagging economy has been the only real campaign issue, with most of the emphasis on the country's 7 percent unemployment rate.

The rate, representing 160,000 jobs, appears relatively low by the standards of most Nordic Western countries, but it is closing in on Finland's record unemployment of 7.5 percent in 1977.

Whether there will be a government without Social Democratic participation for the first time since 1937 rests with the Center Party. Mr. Kekkonen headed the centrists during his five terms as prime minister before being elected president in 1956, and since then it has been in coalition with the Social Democrats.

In the outgoing parliament, the Social Democrats had 52 seats, the Conservatives 46, the Center Party 14, the Liberals, 41, Communists 35, Swedish People's Party 10, Christian League 10 and Rural Party 6.

The agrarian-based Center and other middle-of-the-road parties have indicated readiness to enter a coalition with the Conservatives, depending on the election result. Such a lineup would come about mainly because of a deep split within the Social Democrats.

The Social Democratic prime minister, Kalevi Sorsa, said during the campaign that the Communists "can hardly be expected to fit in a coalition government, even after the elections, because of their internal division."

The Communists withdrew from the coalition just after Christmas in a move to gain recognition as an opposition party. Debate over the party's moderate majority, and polls bear out the validity of members' misgivings. The latest survey gave them the backing of only 15.2 percent, against the 17.9-percent support the party had in the 1979 elections.

The 1983 campaign has been one of the tamest in years. The latest Gallup poll indicated what ana-



Kawakubo's black-is-black look, Comme des Garçons.

# East-West Clash on the Paris Runway

By Hebe Dorsey  
International Herald Tribune

PARIS — The East-West fashion clash was good and loud on Paris runways Thursday — a clash of civilizations, really, rather than clothes.

With two Japanese designers showing Wednesday, three Thursday and six more still to come, what started as an obscure, underground movement is turning into a major force.

One thing is sure: There is a new woman out there. She does not walk. She strides, arms outstretched, floating into space, like a giant kite, in shapeless clothes 10 times too big for her. She is into total black, with an occasional monastic gray. She wears flat, rubber, rice paddy shoes, no makeup except for an occasional, weird blue on her lower lip, no hats, no gloves and certainly no jewelry. Her disheveled hair is either wrapped up into a black stocking or topped by a loose, black-jersey don't care. Her clothes are in rags, as if she had just survived an atomic blast. This is what the designer Claude Montana once called "the post-atomic look."

In other words, the Japanese

have their own vision of womanhood. It is the exact opposite of the shapely, coquettish Parisienne, so full of sex tricks. As one observer noted: "For us, it's what's happening outside that counts. For the Japanese, it's what's inside." No

PARIS FASHION

cuffed derrières here. In those one-size-fits-all kinds of clothes, the fit, size and drape are achieved through complicated adjustments of strings and bands, tied up and down the body. The clothes look like nothing on a rack. You must see them on.

Of the three designers who showed yesterday, Comme des Garçons, which despite its name, is designed by a woman, Rei Kawakubo, came out with the strongest visual impact — though not necessarily the most commercial. Despite the euphoria that seemed to seize some fashion writers, the buyers, even those who have been doing well with Japanese clothes, were more reserved. "No, you don't buy the whole look — or you'd end up with a million pieces," said Jean Rosenberg of Henri Bendel's, who added that Bendel

"buried" might be more like it; sexuality.

Despite the ritual beauty of some of the designs, three Japanese collections in the same day made for a distinct overdose. For besides the fact that they make a woman shapeless and sexless, the clothes have one major drawback — a total lack of wit and humor.

That is why it was so pleasant to get back to Thierry Mugler — and more familiar territory. Mugler is the king of super-sexy clothes, for women who have got it all and do not mind flaunting it. This season, the accent is on vamps and femmes fatales. One of his models, garbed in red velvet, appeared to be drinking poison from a gold cup — the delight of the audience.

Mugler was, as usual, produced tightly belted, strongly shouldered coats, so broad they seem have a hanger inside — a trick likes because it makes for smaller, sensuous hips. He brought in Lorelei and Valkyries out of German folklore, their platinum-blond hair floating down to their hips, and then he threw in an occasional burst of cocaine for good measure. All that and Strauss waltzes. We were indeed on a different planet.

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The granddaughter of a baronet, the marchioness married William Dudley Ward, the nephew of the first Earl of Dudley, in 1913. The marriage was dissolved in 1932 after the birth of two daughters.

She met the prince in London during an air raid in 1918. Hearing the sirens she ducked into a house where a party was going on and was invited to join the festivities. She and the prince danced for hours and she remained a close friend to the heir to the British throne until he met Mrs. Simpson.

She married the marquess de Cassa Maury in 1937. That marriage ended in divorce in 1954.

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## Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg/P
20 Ind.	114.74	114.74	114.67	114.67	-0.57
20 Tyn.	502.18	507.47	499.24	508.05	-0.87
20 U.S.	15.15	15.15	15.15	15.15	-0.11
65 S&P	45.46	45.41	45.08	45.08	-0.31

## Standard &amp; Poors Index

	High	Low	Close	Chg/P
Composite	150.47	149.38	149.38	-0.21
Industry	168.53	164.04	167.54	-0.25
Utilities	16.01	15.91	15.91	-0.01
Finance	18.57	18.18	18.49	+0.06
Trans.	24.42	25.93	26.15	-0.14

## Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Buy	Sales	Short
Mar. 14.	203,247	42,715	976
Mar. 15.	184,815	42,827	976
Mar. 16.	190,032	41,761	1,394
Mar. 17.	210,280	41,728	1,085

\*Included in the sales figure.

## Market Summary, Mar. 17

## Market Diaries

## NYSE

## AMEX

## Volume

## Avg. Up

## Dec.

## Total

## Open

## Chg.

## Unch.

## New highs

## New lows

## 8

## 9

## 1

## AMEX Stock Index

## Close

## Prev.

## Close

## P/E

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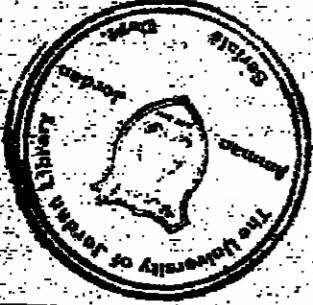
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March 18, 1983

Page 7W

## Broadway Needs Plays Tailored to Its Stars

by Walter Kerr

**N**EW YORK — After seven flush years — financially, if not esthetically — Broadway is at least temporarily in trouble. The current season is playing to far fewer customers than it did last year, at the moment of writing, at least 15 theaters are dark, *et cetera, et cetera*. You've read the papers. And, no doubt, you've imagined and wondered what else anyone could possibly expect, considering the current state of the economy.

I'm not at all sure the economy has that much to do with it. It's more or less the same economy we had last year, when Broadway was still breaking box-office records, and if ticket prices have been nudged upward, we've got to remember that (a) Broadway was very slow to start the nudging, and (b) the cost of a theater seat hasn't yet come anywhere near matching the overall rate of inflation. That last thought, (b), is horrifying, and I'm sorry I brought it up.

I think this season's problem stems from the season's plays, which have not been of a quality to wish upon a dog, and which have, in addition, been few and far between. And British. The truly remarkable number of borrowings from Britain, especially Off Broadway, where native neophytes have generally held sway, suggests that our own writers are either absent without leave or have bought themselves computerized word processors and haven't learned how to use them yet.

The skimpiness of their output further reminds us of the exceedingly sorry fact that in the fine fat period from 1975 to 1982 when the American legitimate theater attracted millions of new customers, it produced very few skilled dramatists to keep the customers company, let alone mesmerized. I know they've tried, and I wish them well, but it just hasn't happened.

If an actor like Humble Cronyn wishes to spend time on a stage with his wife, Jessica Tandy, he has to dig up his own material (here called "Foxfire"), get himself a collaborator, sharpen two sets of pencils, and write at least half of his own play.

We're short of plays, the audience knows it, and, if there is a connection between the state of the economy and the state of the stage, it probably lies in the fact that a customer who's shelled out hard-earned cash for a run of real clinkers is very likely to bide his time before heading theaterward again.

But how is one to get more plays when the playwrights seem drained of ideas or in dire need of earning guaranteed money elsewhere? (The theater guarantees nothing, and may shut up a writer's play after one performance; screenplays and teleplays and even the college lecture circuit guarantee him a basic payment.)

I suppose there have to be many ways of getting around the theater's gross ingratitude, its determination that the writer shall not earn a living, and the one I'm going to suggest is a secondary one — although not a despicable one. Indirectly, Cronyn's taking things into his own hands has reminded me of it. No, I'm not going to propose that actors all write their own plays. But Cronyn has helped write a play for two star personalities: his wife's, and his own. We might help ease our shortage by returning

ing to the pleasant and often profitable practice of writing vehicles for stars.

Stars are really very nice people to have around, not only because the public has already taken an undying fancy to them but — perhaps more important — they serve as a kind of safety net for playwrights. What do I mean by that? Well, a star is someone who has endeared himself to his audience, either legitimately or with calculated flamboyance.

And because he now has a ready-made, built-in following to follow him wherever he goes, he can usually arrange to run a play — on Broadway or, if necessary, on the road — for a year or two. This means that the playwright can eat, drink and, on the more profitable weekends, even make merry.

We should really stop and think what it means to S.N. Behrman that he had the Lunts in his corner, so to speak. Because he had devoted himself to providing them with occasional plays whenever they cried out for one, they

It's easy enough to guess at possible reasons why dramatists may have withdrawn from the business of catering to stars. It tended to turn them into hacks, didn't it? There was something not quite dignified about it, something that put them at some remove from Art. There's long been a notion around that altering a scene or even so much as a line for an actor is a corrupting accommodation — the literary text is being sacrificed to the coarse exigencies of production — although there has been some ambivalence among playwrights on the matter, too.

It's really difficult to see that Behrman, Barry, Sherwood and Kelly were in any way harmed by their something devotion to larger-than-life dressing cards. So far from lowering their sights, they often did their very best work when the promise of a specific glitter beckoned them on. Need I mention that such stalwarts of the playhouse as Moliere and Shakespeare were in the quite matter-of-fact habit of writing all of their roles with known quantities in mind? Good tailoring is not necessarily the enemy of quality.

But what about the stars we don't have? Stars with fans so ardent that they'll come to see their loved ones in virtually anything? Where have they gone to? Of course we do have stars, fine actors who fully deserve having their names above the titles. And nothing said herein is meant to reflect upon their capacities or their charms.

But their stardom is still something short of what we're talking about. Our stars are stars we're delighted to see provided the play is right, but not otherwise. When the play isn't right, the biggest and the best of them can go down in flames in a single night.

We may in part lack stars capable of carrying their writers precisely because their writers haven't written for them. The making of a major star, a star capable of hypnotizing half the country on his way West and the other half on his way back East, is very much a matter of accenting the performer's idiosyncrasies, underscoring his or her uniqueness, lifting his or her personality for traces of magnetism and expanding these infinitely — or as close to infinitely as a mere scrivener can get.

Start with a fine performer and draw the creature out, tease his or her tricks and truths and possible statue out of hiding, explore and exploit and explode. Yes, you might wind up with a star who's all mannerism. You might also arrive at one who's all majesty. But it's the writer who's best equipped to do the job, to delve and then deliver. The dramatist can play a very large role in creating star galaxies. Whereupon the galaxies promptly return the favor. It's not a bad deal.

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Katharine Cornell appeared in vehicles that one or another literate acquaintance had catered for them; and if anybody's star-play happened not to do so well in New York, it could recoup its costs — and keep on paying author's royalties — in Boston and Pittsburgh and St. Louis.

You will notice that we don't have many (if any) playwrights practicing this sort of custom-made dramaturgy now. You'll also notice another thing. Neither do we have the kind of star who could make the most of the gift. This last is a peculiar circumstance.

It's easy enough to guess at possible reasons why dramatists may have withdrawn from the business of catering to stars. It tended to turn them into hacks, didn't it? There was something not quite dignified about it, something that put them at some remove from Art. There's long been a notion around that altering a scene or even so much as a line for an actor is a corrupting accommodation — the literary text is being sacrificed to the coarse exigencies of production — although there has been some ambivalence among playwrights on the matter, too.

We should really stop and think what it means to S.N. Behrman that he had the Lunts in his corner, so to speak. Because he had devoted himself to providing them with occasional plays whenever they cried out for one, they



Kathia, left, and Marielle Labeque.

## Four-Handed Rag, Upscale

**P**ARIS — For about a dozen years the Labeque sisters led the lives of run-of-the-mill piano prodigies, winning first prizes at the Paris Conservatory, launching into an international career as duopians, touring with Pierre Boulez and playing "Linca," a piano and percussion piece that Luciano Berio wrote for them. They were admired and appreciated, but sometimes they found themselves playing before an audience of 50.

Then in 1980 they recorded Gershwin's "Rhapsody in Blue," a rich and outsized performance with the two pianos getting a big band sound, and, on the flip side, Gershwin's Concerto in F. From being merely respected

### MARY BLUME

they became, in the words of one critic, glittering. They have done the Meri Griffin television show twice in the United States and have appeared on BBC-2, and now they have just released a new album of ragtime tunes called "Gladrags."

The album cover, by an English group called Hypnopsis, which also does the art for Pink Floyd, shows Kathia and Marielle Labeque taking tea in period costume under a photograph of Scott Joplin. Most of the music on the album is by Joplin, but there are also Gershwin's "Rialto Ripples" and "Honky-Tonk." The nearly forgotten Billy Mayerl who, says Marielle, the younger of the two sisters, sometimes played two pianos at once.

One admiring critic found a Lizzian panache in "Maple Leaf Rag" and the sisters agree that their classical background helped in both albums. There is no attempt at an ersatz American tone. The music's very melancholy is gone and the women have ignored Scott Joplin's command, "Never play ragtime fast." They play with tremendous virtuosity and high spirits: it is clear they are having a marvelous time.

The arrangements for "Gladrags" are by Francois Jeanneau and the album was produced by Kathia Labeque's friend, the American guitarist John McLaughlin.

"It was very hard," Marielle says. "With Stravinsky and Bartok you have time, here you have a tempo that really pushes you." Kathia has played with McLaughlin's combo but improvising is still, says Marielle, beyond them.

"We can't improvise, we can't pretend to be jazz pianists. We would like to do more. Chick Corea wants to play three piano with us." She adds that Corea also plays to Mozart: both sisters like the idea of mixing musical periods and styles, although not everyone agrees.

"If playing Gershwin is vulgar, then *tant pis* we are vulgar," Kathia says. At 32, she is two years older than Marielle but smaller and more down to earth.

"Why limit yourself if that means limiting the possibilities for new music?" Last year they toured the United States for two months playing

Katia insists, in such towns as Athens, Ohin, and Frozen Sneaker, Idaho. Playing Stravinsky, Messiaen and Bartok, they were McLaughlin's opening act, and thrilled to be there.

"We got a standing ovation," Katia says, still excited. "They reacted to Stravinsky as if it were rock."

Their plans range from Mostly Mozart in New York to a Far East tour. This month they are touring Luxembourg, the Netherlands and Switzerland and March 22-26 they will be at the Théâtre de la Ville in Paris, playing ragtime and Stravinsky on alternate nights.

The sisters were born in France's Basque country, where their mother teaches piano. Their brother became a doctor because music was too difficult. Katia was accepted at an advanced level at the Paris Conservatory but chose to enter at a lower level to be with Marielle. "It wasn't only to be together, it had its practical side," Katia says. "Marielle was only 12 and couldn't take the Metre alone."

They decided to play together because they didn't want to separate. With Messiaen, Boulez and Berio, they found themselves immersed in contemporary music but they also play Mozart, Brahms, Ravel and Debussy. Alfred Brendel is going to work with them on 400 pages of unpublished Liszt. Their enthusiasm is brimming but relaxed: they know they have lots of time ahead. "We'll play more Mozart and Schubert 10 years from now," Marielle says.

They have a very engaging quality and when they played "The Carnival of the Animals" at the Proms in London last year, everyone was dancing by the end. When they gave a concert later in the summer Queen Elizabeth Hall, they were pleased to find their Proms audience. "Usually they disappear in the winter and only come out in the summer for the Proms," Katia says. This summer they will play at the Edinburgh Festival for the second successive year.

Their wide popularity has probably lost them a few admirers but has given them a lot more freedom. They can go to India to study Indian rhythms and on the Far Eastern tour Katia will look into the Japanese flute. Because they are internationally popular, they can record more difficult contemporary music. "If you suggest modern music, impresarios jump with horror," Katia says. They suggested a Bartok and Berio record and no one jumped.

"The television appearances and all that can help if you use them correctly," Katia points out. They notice that some audiences at their ragtime concerts behave as if they were hearing classical music and studiously do not applaud between numbers. As for the critics, says Katia, "Some loved us from the beginning. Some came to us later. Some hated us from the start."

The sisters live in adjacent apartments in Les Halles with two big pianos and, in their bedrooms, a little piano for each.

"Our neighbors have moved out," Marielle says.

"The owner has been trying to sell that flat for ages," says Katia. "They show it when we're away."

Both sisters agree it is hell to listen to anyone practice. "Once I was sick in bed and listening to Marielle," Katia says. "I thought I'd go crazy." They put on records so as not to hear each other practice.

If their repertoire is wide, so is their choice of encores. They are especially fond of some waltzes and polkas by Luciano Berio's grandfather, Adolfo.

"Sometimes Berio telephones us and says, 'If you aren't free to play my music, I will forbid you to play my grandfather's,'" Katia says. "This scares us a lot because we love his grandfather's work."

## The Prettiest Thing in Pants

by Terry Trucco

**T**OKYO — Shunji Okura has photographed one of the great beauties of Japan for the last eight years. Sometimes his subjects pose in the bright-colored, heavily embroidered robes of the geisha. Sometimes she is dressed as a Japanese princess, a crown set in her luxuriant black hair. In one magnificent image she is a courtesan wrapped in a pale pink kimono, lolling on a chaise longue, her face lit by the dim beam of a Tiffany lamp.

Always, always, she is beautiful, a remarkable feat because this knockout happens to be a 32-year-old man named Tamasaburo Bando. He is one of Japan's most-celebrated *onnagata*, a Kabuki actor who plays female roles.

Kabuki theater was invented by a woman, but it has been more than 300 years since a woman set foot on its stage. Part of the reason women were banned from this distinctly Japanese art was the belief that their acting was too erotic for the general public.

That was a few centuries before Tamasaburo came along. With his ready build and fragile bones, he can portray anyone from a blushing peasant girl to a fiery-eyed dragon lady. The writer Yukio Mishima rhapsodized over Tamasaburo's "languorous elegance" and pronounced him "as delicate and refined as carved ivory." When Japan's Grand Kabuki Theater visited the United States last year, American audiences were smitten by the stunning *onnagata* as the Japanese, who have made Tamasaburo one of Kabuki's brightest stars.

Tamasaburo's diverse charms are documented in more than 100,000 photographs taken by Okura, both on stage and in studio. In many, the actor is caught in the arms of either Ebizo Ichikawa or Takao Kataoka, his handsome leading men. Usually, however, it is the *onnagata* alone, dressed as the heroine of Kabuki classics.

Tamasaburo, who says he admires such Western film greats as Katharine Hepburn and Vivien Leigh, has assumed such roles as Desdemona in "Othello," the ill-fated "Camille" and last month the title role of "Medea" — performances all preserved by Okura.

But it is his posters that set many hearts pounding here. In a recent calendar produced for a kimono company, Okura and the *onnagata* consciously fashioned the images after the romantic illustrations by Yumeji Takehisa, an artist of the Taisho period, 1912-26. A vision of early 20th-century feminine érotique, Tamasaburo, garbed in kimono, ably strokes a cat with one hand while he traces the lines of his face with the other.

Photographing Tamasaburo is not like snapping the average beauty queen, as Okura is quick to point out. In his 20-odd years behind the camera, Okura, 45, has photographed food and fashion, butterflies and jazz musicians. In Japan, his pictures are seen regularly in Asahi Graphic, a popular photo magazine. He has also published almost 30 books of photographs.

Nonetheless, he considers the *onnagata* a unique challenge. "When I take a photograph of a woman, I can close my eyes and she remains a woman," he says. "With Tamasaburo it is different. He is a sort of bent woman, I mean." For Okura, this is the real challenge.

For Okura that means concentrating on the feminine aspect of his own personality. "Every man has a feminine side as well as a masculine side," he says. "He is most effective when emphasizing these feelings because from the viewpoint of a man, Tamasaburo is not beautiful in the sense that a woman is beautiful."

At the heart of Tamasaburo's "femininity" is the suspension of reality. The Kabuki audience makes each time an *onnagata* steps on stage. Utsumon Nakamura, one of Japan's most respected *onnagata*, summarizes these sentiments: "The men should be a woman as in the world of Kabuki, not a woman as in the real world. However talented, I do not think it is possible for a real woman to play a Kabuki woman," Okura agrees. "The audience accepts the man as a woman in Kabuki, and as a



Tamasaburo Bando.

Okura has also devised a few tricks over the years to summon Tamasaburo's most-feminine instincts. He tries to place the actor in an attractive setting with flattering lighting. He asks him to act out his feminine role just as he would onstage. And repeatedly, he tells the *onnagata* he is beautiful. "That is very important to him," Okura says.

Okura believes he has succeeded at the task because he and Tamasaburo share the same ideas about beauty. They had a similar upbringing, which resulted in a similarity of ideas, Okura says. Tamasaburo was reared partly by one of Japan's oldest and most-important Kabuki families. Okura's grandfather, a well-known artist, saw to it that his family also stressed the arts.

Okura never aspired to be an artist like his grandfather, although his creative impulse was far from dormant. "What I really wanted was to be a jazz drummer," he says. As a teenager, he enjoyed hanging around jazz bands. When Art Blakey made his first trip to Japan in 1961, Okura photographed the event. He soon realized where his talent lay, but his interest in jazz has never flagged — a set of drums occupies a place of honor in his studio.

Okura often takes about 100 photographs of Tamasaburo to get a single image he can use. He is not the only choosy one. Tamasaburo is very selective about his *onnagata* pictures, Okura says. "But he is even choosier when it comes to photographs of him as a man."

from the Community Development Services center off Cotta Road and motivated down Maradam Road, a whirl of small shops and tea houses, big-wheeled bullock carts and other heavy traffic.

"Sunil," shouted a voice from the middle of the street. He turned as one of Colombo's tottering, rusty huses, crammed with passengers, lumbered past. First a hand, then a waving arm and a head appeared out a window. Sunil waved back. "That man there," he said, "had it done a month ago." At the next corner, in front of a tobacco stand, Sunil recognized a man lighting a cigarette from a smoldering pipe of rope dangling from the shop's eaves. Smiling, Sunil touched the man's arm. "I thought you were going to come last week," Sunil said.

"I was scared," the man responded.

"What are you scared of?" asked Sunil. "It doesn't hurt. Just a little operation. Don't worry. You already have three children. More would just bring you problems. So you better come tomorrow at 2 P.M. Okay?"

"Okay, okay," the man said. "Because you told me, Sunil, I'll get sterilized."

On the next block was another one of Sunil's friends. He was also frightened of the operation. Sunil held his hand as he explained. "You have four children, no job, and even if you find work, you'll only earn 30 rupees a day." Giving him the center's address, Sunil concluded. "You'll have a lot more trouble if you have more children. So are you coming?"

Reluctantly the man wriggled his head sideways, which in Sri Lanka signals agreement.

"Don't worry," Sunil said. "A lot of people are doing the operation. And I'll be with you."

Sunil takes good care of his acceptors. He comes to the clinic each day the doctor operates

## TRAVEL

## Carrying a Trick Stick

by Mavis Guinard

**G**ENEVA — For most of us, the cane twirled out of sight into the sunset along with the beloved tramp. For Catherine Dike, the cane has led her a merry chase to flea markets, auctions and antique shops until she has bagged 1,500 walking sticks. Many had a secret.

"This was my first buy," she says with a laugh, picking out a silver-topped cane that snaps open to reveal a watch. "I gave 50 francs for it, and hesitated."

Started as a decorative screen for an ugly radiator, the cane collection has invaded all available wallspace in her home here and teased the owner into publishing the first reference book on gadget sticks.

Mostly from her Swiss father's side — her mother came from Virginia — Dike has a practical, direct way of solving a problem. "I have a bad memory. To keep track of all the details of the canes I found or saw in 75 collections and museums here and in the States was mind-boggling. I took photographs and built up a card file. It was handy and I realized it might be useful for other collectors."

A technical round of the publishing houses convinced her they would never see eye to eye. What Dike wanted was a thorough reference work listing 1,600 types of gadget sticks. What the publishers wanted was a coffee-table book with eye-catching illustrations. "For pity's sake, forget about that huge index," the publishers said.

Contracts seemed weighted: all the work on one side, all the profits on the other. Dike is blith: "It wouldn't even have covered what I had spent to get the pictures, let alone the time."

Determined to do the book her own way, she decided that since she had completed the research, taken the black-and-white photos and written most of the text, she would find a printer and publish herself. A gamble, but one that might enhance the value of her collection in the long run. "I had no idea of what I was getting into," she admits today.

The toke took far more than the year she had programmed. "It got carried away. So did Henri Carbonatto, a printer who loved to get away from menus and visiting cards to work on a beautiful book. He took such pride in planning the layout between the routine jobs."

Dike began to see the publisher's point and to catch the buyer's eye, livened it up with 90 color plates. But all the photos, the time-consuming index, bibliography and references stayed in. "Fortunately, with grown children, I had time to stick at it."

The gamble paid off. The first books delivered from a nearby bindery sold very well, as collector's books go. Cane and allied collectors have snapped up more than 1,000 copies, about a third of the first printing. The ondly is recurred.

Picasso once said that to collect is to see what others don't notice. What Catherine Dike

has noticed in canes gives amusing insights into the times when a cane added that final touch of distinction.

Symbols of status, elegance or power, ornamental canes have been around for centuries. Because of their artistic value they have survived in museums or private collections — beautiful but mute. Gimmick canes, less valuable, casually tossed aside and now harder to find, tell far more about their owners. Their ingenious compartments hide a variety of fun — useful or defensive devices. A cane's handle or shaft or both could be hollowed and fitted to conceal musical instruments, toilet or smoking articles, sports gear, medical kits, weapons or a camera.

Before glove compartments and suit pockets, the walking stick was used to stow all one might need on a variety of errands. For unlighted streets: candles, swords, a revolver or a stiletto. For an evening in town: opera glasses, jeweled watch or a tiny compact with a swansdown puff, or the ever-present smelling salts. For a scientific expedition canes were fitted with barometers, telescopes, microscopes, silken butterfly nets or ladders that could be assembled to cross a glacier crevasse.

Leonardo da Vinci tinkered with the cane, incorporating a pedometer to measure distances covered on foot. More than 1,000 patents have been registered to improve walking sticks.

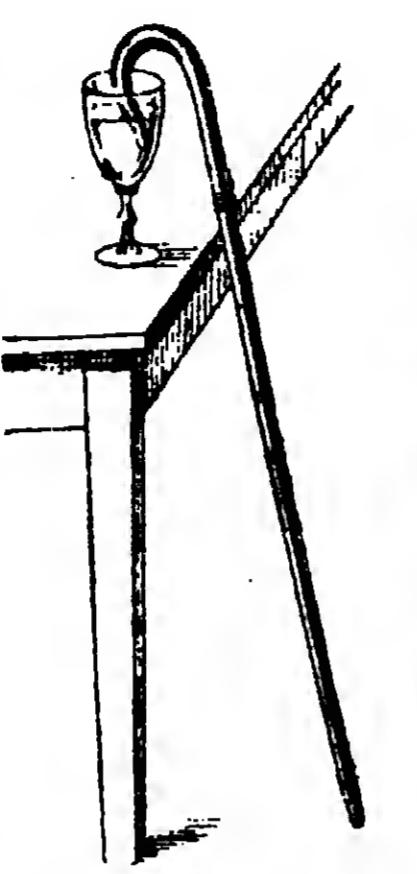
One dog lover designed a cane topped with a shaker to separate fighting dogs by sprinkling pepper on them. Another figured how to stash away a bicycle in 132 parts, but did not indicate how long it would take to put it together again. A device was dreamt up to hide a folding umbrella and a lightning rod.

There were canes for major and minor vices: smoker's canes with cigars, cigarettes, lighters, snuff or cocaine. Tipping canes — named after Toulouse-Lautrec, who made good use of them — were exported to the United States during Prohibition. There were canes to play — billiards, backgammon or darts — and canes to flit — their heads gave a sly wink or stuck out their tongues. There were canes with naughty pictures and canes to toss water or confetti. There were periscopes to look over crowds or to sneak a peek under a crinoline.

Travelers could carry all they needed for a meal, a quick brush up or more. In 1892, "Kampe's patent Toilet Walking Cane" became advertised to hold mustache wax, a tiny brush and manicure set, Kodak toothpaste and a mustache brush.

From magician to pickpocket, many trades carried a cane. The dancing master sauntered to his lessons with a slim violin and bow in a cane inlaid with mother-of-pearl. (The one Dike owns was given to her father, a musician, by Jascha Heifetz.) A surgeon's cane had 16 compartments to hold scalpels, syringes, needles, thread, pills and cotton pads. Measuring rods were folded away for the convenience of the cobbler, the tailor, the surveyor or the undertaker.

Long before miniaturization, spy cameras were hidden in cane handles. The "Ben Akiba" is



Catherine Dike

of 1903 takes a good picture today and can hold reserve film for 350 snaps. Similar photographic canes were issued to reporters of the New York Daily News before World War I.

While Dike was busy at her book, prices of most canes doubled or tripled. Her advice to buyers is to use common sense when examining a gadget stick: every accessory should be there for a purpose and fit in carefully. Canes that seem to have no useful function or with devices rattling around in a metal tube may have been put together by adding a gimmick to an ordinary walking stick. Fit, balance and craftsmanship are the clues.

There may still be treasures to find. One example is an ugly drinking cane from France that wine merchants and salesmen used discreetly to soak up drinks in bistro rounds. Once back in the street, they could dispose of the liquid in its hollow stem. So few of these canes have survived that collectors estimate their value at more than \$10,000 today. The price in the 1903 manufacturer's catalog was 23 francs.

"Les Cannnes à Système," distributed by Editions de l'Amateur, Paris or from Catherine Dike, 4 rue de Hesse, 1204 Geneva, 140 Swiss francs (about \$70) including postage. An English edition will appear under the title "Cane Curiosa."

## Lesotho, the Kingdom for a Horse

**G**OD HELP ME PASS, Lesotho — On remote mountain meadows, Lesotho is trying to overturn the national mode of transportation — not the train, not the car, but the horse.

Aid workers from Ireland, where horses are also a way of life, have brought in foreign bloodlines to improve the stock of 100,000 horses that is the main means of movement in Lesotho. The country has only 3,500 cars and 2.6 kilometers (1.5 miles) of railroad.

"Local breeding and nutrition are so bad that, without help, they'd have nothing left to ride in 10 to 15 years," says the Irish project manager, Jim Whelan.

Lesotho, with 1.3 million people, is surrounded by South Africa. That country has 2.5 million cars and 23,000 kilometers of railroad, and it worries about losses incurred by its national airline. Lesotho worries about the drought that killed an estimated 10 percent of its horses in a year.

"This is one of the last countries where the

horse is important," Whelan says. "There are only one or two roads that cars can use."

Lesotho's horses are hardy and surefooted, although strictly speaking, they are ponies: most stand less than 14 hands 2 inches (58 inches or 147 centimeters), at the withers, the height below which breeders classify equines as ponies.

Over the years, Whelan says, the Basotho pony — taking its name from the tribal name of the Lesotho people — has been shrinking. The decline started 80 years ago, when both sides in the Boer War ranted tribal herds. The alfalfa that grows there is a potential answer to dietary needs.

A horse is a major investment in Lesotho. A stallion costs about 500 maloti (\$450), six times a laborer's monthly minimum pay, and a riding horse costs 300 maloti.

The project has cost a bit more than \$1 million so far — "value for money," says Whelan.

When the first of three Irish workers arrived in 1978, Lesotho depended on purchases from South Africa to replenish its horse stock.

The Irish imported two of their own Connemara stallions and one Arab stallion, a great-grandson of the famed Nazeer, given by

President Anwar Sadat of Egypt a month before his assassination in October 1981.

The imports joined one Basotho stallion and 100 local mares at stud at Thaba Tseka, in the central mountains. The first ponies from the stud are being broken this year.

Anticipating a surge in horse trading, the Irish established a national marketing center 50 kilometers from Maseru, the capital, at God Help Me Pass, where the paved road ends. The alfalfa that grows there is a potential answer to dietary needs.

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## TRAVEL



## Wrapping Up the Blood Pudding

**M**ORTAGNE-AU-PERCHE, France — Thousands of blood puddings later, the annual Foire Internationale au Boudin finished in this town in Normandy, with the winners to be announced in April.

The jury, professional sausage-makers all, first rejected about 400 of the 500 entries — "too dry," "too greasy," "inconsistent," "bland."

The next day, the jurors reassembled to taste the finalists, entries from France, Belgium, West Germany, England, Austria and Luxem-

bourg. In addition to the traditional shiny black links, there were mosaic fantasies the size of a bludgeon, a blood-pudding spread and even a blood-pudding pie. No white *boudin* — confection of veal and chicken and sometimes pork — made it through the semifinals, although some were on sale at nearby stands.

When the judging was over, exhibitors, judges and just plain friends of the *boudin* adjourned to dinner: lobster and roast lamb, with place of honor given, unsurprisingly, to blood pudding.

## Shopping: Toronto's Main Mall

by Andrew H. Malcolm

**T**ORONTO — At some point everyone in Toronto — resident or tourist — goes there, especially on those wet wintry days. They go to buy shoes, food, books, clothes, souvenirs, eyeglasses and tobacco, to meet friends, to eat lunch by the fountains, to pass through on their way to work, to paw at a three-story commercial cavern that is given primary credit for rebuilding a deteriorating section of downtown — or they go simply to see.

The Eaton Center, a mall-maker's dream

came true, celebrated its fifth birthday last August. It is a modern, downtown collection of 302 stores, restaurants and shops built under one roof over a three-block area by one of the handful of families that dominate Toronto's history (the Eatons, the Masseys and now the Thompsons). On the south, connected by a second-story closed causeway, is Simpson's department store, another former family-owned chain now run by the Hudson's Bay Company.

In between, served by 2 subway stops, a dozen bus stops, 4 streetcar stops and garages for more than 1,500 vehicles (the downtown airport is a 5-minute ride away) is a commercial collection of establishments conveniently arranged on 3 levels by price — budget on the bottom, medium on the second level and high-priced on the highest level.

In its 14.5 acres (5.8 hectares) of area and its 2.8 million square feet (260,120 square meters) of leased space, Eaton Center has 40 fast-food outlets and 20 sit-down restaurants. It has 30 shoe stores and 23 jewelry stores. With nearly a quarter-million office workers within a few blocks, there are 9 book and stationery stores, 42 women's wear stores, 3 art galleries and, for those shopping on a long lunch hour, 21 movies in the computer-controlled Cineplex complex of smaller theaters.

Altogether, the 302 stores do more than \$150 million a year in business, attracting an annual crowd equivalent to more than twice the population of Canada, nearly 25 million people.

Eaton Center, which has profoundly affected Toronto's downtown, has not been without controversy; few new things avoid it in this old, established city that until recent times had raised gray standards to the level of civic virtue.

The critics, primarily other long-established neighborhood merchants, charged that the self-contained center had turned its back on the area, drawing business away from Yonge Street, Toronto's main thoroughfare, much as the city's honeycomb maze of underground malls did nearby.

As one result, city planners now require all new downtown structures to have ground-level retail space opening onto the street. But that argument aside, few people assert that the Eaton Center was not an improvement over the

crumbling, sin-city atmosphere of grainy movie and adult bookshops that presided there previously.

To replace that and in an attempt to compete with more than 200 other malls burgeoning around this city of three million people, Eaton Center was designed to create a sense of colossal scale. Indoor fountains shoot several stories up past different levels of shoppers strolling among live trees in real sunlight and an automatically controlled temperature from 68 to 78 degrees Fahrenheit — 20 to 25.6 Celsius — which is far more moderate than the temperature outdoors.

The center's foundation on the north is the main downtown store of T. Eaton's, a 113-year-old department store chain owned by one of the handful of families that dominate Toronto's history (the Eatons, the Masseys and now the Thompsons). On the south, connected by a second-story closed causeway, is Simpson's department store, another former family-owned chain now run by the Hudson's Bay Company.

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Traffic studies show that a million customers pass through Eaton Center every week (1.4 million in the two peak periods, August and Christmas). And since the studies also show that 40 percent of the center's business comes from tourists, a variety of additional attractions are offered: fashion shows, orchestras, choral groups, strolling minstrels and tennis and trampoline lessons.

A brochure including an Eaton Center map and shop listings is available by telephoning (416) 979-3300 or writing Eaton Center, Box 511, 220 Yonge St., Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5B 2H1. The telephone of the center's information booth is (416) 598-2322.

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Still to come in the Eaton Center is the final construction phase next door — a spacious plaza, two office buildings, a hotel and, nearby, 40 apartment units to mollify city planners eager to keep reasonable housing and the humans that go with it in the city's center.

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## Books by the Barrel

by Brian Cathcart

**H**AY-ON-WYE, Wales — It does not take long to notice something strange in the apparently sleepy village of Hay-on-Wye, tucked away in the borderlands of Wales. The hardware shop, for example, is out of hardware. The cinema has not shown a film in years. And there are no old folks in the old folks' home.

Like all other available space in town, these places are stocked to the rafters with a single commodity: books.

For Hay-on-Wye, population 1,344, is the world capital of the secondhand book trade. It is bursting with about three million volumes, and every week fresh truckloads arrive to keep pace with the demands of the world's dealers, collectors and readers.

The man responsible is Richard Booth, a 43-year-old Englishman with a flair for publicity. In the 1970s Booth was a swagging success, offering a cardigan of books for the price of a pair of socks, declaring the village an independent country with himself as monarch, issuing passports and pulling his "kingdom" out of the European Community.

None of his actions had any effect but, amid worldwide publicity, he turned this village into a tourist center that sells not to a million books a year.

All started, Booth recalls, when he was a bored student at Oxford. "I had this theory about a bookshop," he says. "It seemed to me that people who are interested in something, say the first World War, don't want to waste their time going to a shop with just a handful of books on the subject, they want a roomful. I decided that you could offer that if you had a really big operation, bringing in books from all over the world — and bringing in buyers."

After leaving college he began to buy up private libraries cheaply, making Hay-on-Wye his base because his parents had settled here.

The old fire station was his first shop, and from the start people were prepared to make the trip to the remote village — it is 50 miles (80 kilometers) from the nearest city, Cardiff — because they found that bigger meant better.

As business boomed, supply had to keep ahead of demand, and trucks began to rumble up the narrow streets of stone cottages, delivering books from the United States and Europe.

The shop expanded to an old tavern, then to a church, then the hardware store, the cinema, the old people's home and eventually even the vaguely sinister Hay-on-Wye Castle.

Recently Booth, admitting he had "overshot" himself, sold parts of the business, mostly to London dealers. They say they have brought real book-trade expertise to the village, but they think Booth for putting the place on the map.

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## Some Do's and Don'ts in China

by Fox Butterfield

**O**NE of my first trips to China, when I went as part of a tour group instead of as a *foreign correspondent*, a pleasant young guide from the China Travel Service greeted us effusively at the railroad station across the border from Hong Kong. The guide's first act was to announce that he had selected a leader from the group who would be responsible for making sure that we were on time at meals and excursions and for passing along any of our complaints.

But in a case of mistaken identity, the Chinese picked an 18-year-old high school student traveling with his mother. His name was the same as that of his father, a U.S. diplomat, and the Chinese had evidently calculated that a Foreign Service officer would make a suitable group leader. Unfortunately, the teen-ager didn't like being in China and said so. No matter how many times he tried to resign or we appealed for a change, our guide declined.

"He is your leader, how can you change him?" the guide declared, betraying a Chinese penchant for authority. "You must learn to follow your leader."

Tourism in China has loosened up considerably since that incident in 1978, as Beijing has sought to cash in on Westerners' passion for visiting the long-forbidden "Central Kingdom." Still, a trip to the People's Republic is not like a tour of England, Greece or Mexico. Most visitors must go as members of an organized tour group, and the cultural and political differences form a barrier that can either enchant or frustrate a foreigner, or both.

The following is one former resident's guide to some do's and don'ts.

First, a primer on Chinese manners. Where Westerners can be informal, Chinese are formal. Despite more than three decades of Com-

munism, the Chinese still are very much bound by the traditional code of behavior elaborated by the sage Confucius more than 2,000 years ago. These rules, or the *li*, dictate that there should never be a touching of persons. In the old days, a Chinese gentleman shook his own hand, not yours, and many Chinese are still not accustomed to shaking hands. A heavy slap on the back is almost indecent to a Chinese.

Confucian etiquette also calls for a well-mannered person not to lose his temper. If you are unhappy with your hotel room, or your guide cannot arrange a side trip you want, don't appear angry. The first person to show his temper forfeits "face," a profound sensitivity Chinese have about their personal dignity. You will have more influence if you smile, remain calm and explain your problem reasonably — not always an easy path to follow.

At meals, don't worry too much about table manners; Chinese food is meant to be eaten with enjoyment. But be prepared for your host to use his chopsticks delicately to offer you the first morsel from each new dish that arrives at the table. The custom is one of many ways the Chinese have of trying to make a guest feel welcome.

If alcohol is served, a rice wine or the fiery, clear *mao tai*, don't drink by yourself. The Chinese are a group-oriented people. A civilized person always lifts his cup in toast to a fellow guest or waits for another diner to taste him. Your host may well call on you to *gongbei*, bottoms up in English. A man is expected to comply, but a woman can excuse herself and drink from the glass of orange soda that accompanies meals for foreigners.

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For all the politeness of your guide, don't be surprised when ordinary Chinese on the street stare at you. Few of China's one billion people have seen foreigners before, and we do look

different. In a land where people all have straight dark hair, ours is yellow, brown, even red, and often curly, like old Chinese paintings of demons. To Chinese, our bodies seem fat, and they are covered with strange hair, like animals.

Women should avoid wearing sexually suggestive clothes: no halter tops or plunging necklines. Chinese women are very modest and button their blouses up to the collar.

China has not yet advanced into the age of constant air-conditioning or central heating, so if you are visiting in the winter, take your long underwear. Chinese wear several layers of it to make up for the lack of indoor heat. In summer, men shouldn't worry about wearing suits and ties unless they are going on a business trip. In short, dress comfortably.

Whatever the season, women should take their own cosmetics and tampons, items difficult to buy in China. You might also pack your own soap, since the Chinese variety is rough and a supply of skin cream to combat the dry climate of north China. Since Mao Zedong's death, in 1976, China has reopened its beauty parlors and more and more Chinese women have traded in their pigtais for a permanent. You may be disappointed in the shopping. The Chinese have learned how much money foreign tourists have to spend, and prices have gone up exponentially in the last few years. There are still some attractive bargains: silks, the blue and white peasant batik prints, and rubbings from Han and Tang statuary. But beware of antiques. It is illegal to export most items more than about 150 years old, and you can probably do better both in price and quality in Hong Kong for paintings, porcelains and rugs.

Although tours are carefully arranged to show you the best side of China, you are free to wander off for a walk or a jog in the morning, poking down the narrow side streets that give Beijing and other cities their charm. You may even be approached by Chinese students eager to practice their English.

There is no reason to be afraid of such encounters. The Public Security Bureau (the police) does not follow tourists. The control system operates the other way around, watching the Chinese. And the Chinese know the rules — they must get permission first before talking with a foreigner in an extended way. As a result, what is more difficult in China is to form real friendships that go beyond a one-time conversation.

But on the chance of meeting a Chinese you like, you might take along a few inexpensive and easily packed presents. For women, panty hose and lipstick are a treat. The most treasured items in China today are cassette tapes, either blanks, because they are hard to buy, or of Western music, preferably classical or folk songs.

But no rock, please. It is frowned on by the government as decadent, and young Chinese find its sound harsh and grating.

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## Stieglitz, Through a Loving Lens

by Thomas Quinn Curtiss

**T**HE extraordinary perception of the photographer Alfred Stieglitz set him so far ahead of his time that, to many, he might have been a visitor from another planet, bringing with him startling, unheard-of things. Renowned as a pioneer in the development of photography into an accepted art, Stieglitz, until his death in 1946, helped advance the reputation of a variety of artists — painters and sculptors as experimental in their fields as he was in his.

Now his granddaughter, Sue Davidson Lowe, has produced "Stieglitz: A Memoir/Biography," a large, handsomely illustrated volume published by Farrar, Straus Giroux in New York.

With love and devotion, Lowe has chronicled the career of Stieglitz, a rebel and loner, humanizing him with anecdotes and setting the background of his long life with exacting detail. She illustrates in her 456-page book the size of his contribution to art, the true measure of his genius.

The life of Alfred Stieglitz spanned eight decades — from his birth in Hoboken, New Jersey, in 1864 to his death in New York 37 years ago. His parents, German-Jewish immigrants, married in 1862 and lived in Hoboken. Alfred's father, Edward, was a wool merchant so respected, he used to boast, that when a customer in England addressed an envelope only to "the most honest wool merchant in the world," the letter was delivered to his Manhattan office.

Alfred was born during the Civil War, on New Year's Day, 1864. He spent his childhood in Hoboken and at a summer resort on Lake George in New York, a spot he enjoyed throughout his life. Moody and shy as a boy, he was preoccupied by a love of music and literature. He was his father's realized, ill-suited for the wool business.

In 1871, Edward and Hedwig Werner Stieglitz moved their family from New Jersey to New York. Alfred studied briefly at the City College of New York, then in Germany, where the Stieglitzs and their six children moved in 1881. After schooling in Karlsruhe, Alfred was sent to Berlin for engineering training. He discovered photography instead



## TECHNOLOGY

By ANDREW POLLACK

## ITT and Others Race to Bring Television Into the Digital Era

NEW YORK — Digital electronics, which has been responsible for the wonders of computers, might soon be used in television sets as well, providing receivers with many new features. Viewers could watch several channels at once, or freeze a particular picture frame and zoom in for close-ups. The sets could also provide sharper pictures and eliminate ghosts, the double images that plague reception, particularly in large cities.

The move from analog to digital TV sets is viewed as one of the most significant changes in television since the introduction of color. In some ways it parallels the shift from analog to digital that is also starting in the phonograph industry with the introduction of the digital audiocassette.

International Telephone & Telegraph is developing chips for use in digital TV sets; its West German subsidiary is to introduce such a set in September, although it is not expected to reach the market until 1984, according to Frank Astorino, director of electronics applications technology at ITT.

Zenith, Sony, Sanyo and others are said to be interested in incorporating the ITT chips into their TV sets. Others, such as RCA, Philips and Matsushita, which makes the Panasonic and Quasar brands, are developing their own digital technology. Some television sets already have individual digital features, such as tuning, but the new sets would be virtually all digital.

Analog systems represent information in the form of waves, such as a television signal or the grooves of a record. The waves can be imprecise and subject to interference. It is difficult, for example, to separate a television wave into separate parts carrying information on the color, the brightness and the sound.

Digital systems represent information in the form of pulses that are either on or off — nothing in between — allowing for much more precise processing of the signal and higher-quality pictures and sound. Television signals will continue to be broadcast in analog form, but digital TV sets will convert the incoming signal into digital form, process it that way, then convert it back to analog form so that humans can hear and see the images.

There are other advantages to digital TV besides clearer pictures. A handful of computer chips can replace hundreds of analog components, leading possibly to lower costs and higher reliability. And digital information can easily be stored on chips. These factors allow digital sets to do things that would be prohibitively expensive or technically impractical with analog sets, such as storing a frame or zooming in to particular parts of the picture.

The ability to store a frame would give digital sets the ability, in effect, to preview each frame and edit it to eliminate ghosts before displaying the frame on the screen. It would also allow the set to sample different channels and store the images, allowing the viewer to see more than one channel at a time. There are analog sets that allow more than two channels to be viewed at once, but they are essentially two receivers in one box and thus are expensive.

## Picture Twice as Sharp

Digital TV might also be the key to providing so-called high-definition television. A television picture frame in the United States consists of 525 lines "painted" on the back of the screen. With twice as many lines, the picture would be twice as sharp, as clear as 35-mm movie film. U.S. broadcasters cannot transmit the extra lines, however, because frequencies are unavailable and because if they started doing so, existing sets would not be able to receive the signals.

Digital sets provide a way to increase resolution without altering the transmitted signal. For instance, the computer in the set can fill in an extra line between each of the 525 by averaging the signals from the line above and the line below. North American Philips is experimenting with a system in which two channels would broadcast the same show. The digital receiver could interweave the signals to produce a high-resolution picture. People without digital sets could watch just one of the channels and see a normal show.

Experts say digital sets will also be better at displaying computer output, teletext and videotext, and video games.

The market is expected to develop slowly, however, because digital television initially will be more expensive than analog. While manufacturers once predicted that digital sets would reach the market this year, that is unlikely.

"There will not be anyone in the marketplace this year with a digital TV receiver," said William C. Hittinger, executive vice president of RCA. "We don't consider it to be cost-effective at this stage," said Eugene Lubchenko, vice president of new products and systems engineering for NAI Consumer Electronics, a Philips affiliate that markets under the Magnavox, Philco and Sylvania brands.

While ITT has the early lead on the market, it is behind schedule and the race is not over. Furthermore, the first ITT chip set will not do much more than analog TV sets, Mr. Astorino said; only subsequent generations, available perhaps by 1985, will have the sophisticated features.

Other companies might wait for the second generation to jump into the market, but all agree it is just a matter of time.

"The future has to be digital TV," said Hratch Aris, video manager at the Matsushita Technology Center in Secaucus, New Jersey.

*The New York Times*

## CURRENCY RATES

Interbank exchange rates for Mar. 17, excluding bank service charges.

	S.	E.	D.M.	F.F.	LL.	Gdr.	N.F.	S.F.	D.K.
Amsterdam	2,425	2,981	111.57	30.60	—	8,180	5,661	128.99	30.89
Brussels (B)	4,673	70,922	19,708	4,82	—	2,30	17.76	22,874	5,472
Frankfurt	2,374	3,503	12,47	—	1,67	9,918	7,025	18,705	4,778
London	2,374	3,503	12,47	—	1,67	9,918	7,025	18,705	4,778
Milan	2,604	3,624	12,50	2,140.17	—	3,975	7,913	18,994	5,207
New York	1,5015	2,412.55	24,425.00	598.46	—	5,827	30,377	49,259	145.88
Paris	4,875	16,223	29.70	—	4,853	26,046	14,483	30.25	81.21
Zurich	2,0512	3,0798	84.27	29,825	—	1,642	77,265	42,076	23.05
1 ECU	0.9598	0.6313	2,260	4,533	—	1,322.59	2,674	4,556	1.53
1 SDR	1,0911	0.72479	2,971	7,873.08	—	1,533.23	2,883	51,785	N.A.

Dollar Values

	Per S.	Per E.	Per D.M.	Per F.F.	Per LL.	Per Gdr.	Per N.F.	Per S.F.	Per D.K.
Australia	1,1442	1,621	1,1442	—	—	0.607	3,063	2,603	—
Canada	0.695	0.955	0.695	—	—	—	—	—	—
Belgium (B)	0.695	0.4224	0.695	—	—	22,725	5,926	5,495	—
Denmark	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
Finland	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
Germany	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
Iceland	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
Ireland	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
Italy	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
Norway	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
Portugal	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
Spain	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
Sweden	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
Switzerland	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
United Kingdom	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585
United States	0.5768	0.337	0.5768	—	—	0.2222	0.0714	5,900	57,585

1 Sterling: N.G. Irish L.

10 Commercial franc (B) Amounts needed to buy one pound (\*1 Units of 100 1/2 Units of 1,000)

## INTEREST RATES

Eurocurrency Deposits

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss	French	British	ECU	SDR
1 M.	1.79%	5.1%	3.7%	4.7%	10.3%	10.3%	10.3%
2 M.	1.9%	5.3%	3.9%	4.9%	10.5%	10.5%	10.5%
3 M.	2.1%	5.5%	4.1%	5.1%	10.7%	10.7%	10.7%
6 M.	2.3%	5.8%	4.3%	5.4%	11.0%	11.0%	11.0%
1 Y.	2.5%	6.0%	4.5%	5.6%	11.2%	11.2%	11.2%

1 Sterling: N.G. Irish L.

10 Commercial franc (B) Amounts needed to buy one pound (\*1 Units of 100 1/2 Units of 1,000)

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## BUSINESS BRIEFS

## Atari Is Planning to Market Home Telephone Systems

NEW YORK (AP) — Atari, a division of Warner Communications and the largest U.S. maker of home computers and video games, announced Thursday that it is entering the home-telecommunications market.

The company said it plans to market in early 1984 a line of microprocessor-based systems that would combine home telephones with personal-computing abilities.

Some products are in the preproduction stage, said Peter Wensberg, president of Warner's new Atari division. "Atari plans to become an active marketing partner with the telephone operating companies to distribute the Atari line, which will incorporate features not available in other residential telecommunications products," he said.

He added that some systems will be sold through "traditional consumer electronics channels."

## Braniff to File Liquidation Plan

DALLAS (UPI) — Braniff Airways will file by April 14 a plan to liquidate most of its assets, said Howard Putman, Braniff's chairman. He also said he would leave the airline as soon as the plan is filed in federal court.

Mr. Putman said Wednesday night that the plan would be filed in bankruptcy court in Fort Worth, Texas.

Financial analysts have said that Braniff creditors could hope for about 10 cents back on each dollar of their loans to the airline. Mr. Putman said that Braniff would continue to operate, but only as a ground-service facility.

## Turkey and IMF Open Loan Talks

ANKARA (Reuters) — International Monetary Fund and Turkish officials opened talks Thursday on a one-year standby loan to Turkey to replace a three-year \$1.6-billion credit that expires in June, officials said. Informed government sources said Turkey was seeking \$300 million to \$400 million under the new credit, which they said was agreed to in principle by the IMF during a visit to Washington last month by Finance Minister Adnan Basar Kafaooglu.

The standby loan would only be drawn from there were serious problems in the Turkish balance of payments, the officials said.

## Indonesia Signs \$1-Billion Loan

NEW YORK (Reuters) — Indonesia said it signed a \$1-billion, eight-year, two-tranche loan through lead manager Morgan Guaranty.

It said Wednesday that the first tranche carries interest at 0.5 point over the three- or six-month London interbank offered rate. The second is priced at 0.2 point above the U.S. prime rate or the 90-day secondary certificate of deposit rate, whichever is higher.

Each tranche is for \$500 million and the whole loan has a grace period of five years, Indonesia said.

## Security Pacific to Buy Brokers

LOS ANGELES (NYT) — Security Pacific, which has steadily raised its stake in nonbanking financial services, plans to acquire two independent brokers of municipal and corporate bonds.

Security Pacific said Wednesday that it plans to buy the municipal-bond brokerage firm of Clifford Drake and the corporate-bond brokerage of Chadelaine & Co. Corporate Securities. Terms of the transactions were not disclosed. Approval by the Comptroller of the Currency is required.

A year ago Security Pacific became the first bank to acquire a broker of U.S. government securities and was among the first bank-holding companies to acquire a retail discount brokerage service.

## Company Notes

Japan Air Lines said it ordered two 747-300 aircraft with stretched upperdecks from Boeing with a total cost of \$199 million.

Pemgent Automobile of Nigeria said it closed its car plant in the northern city of Kaduna on Tuesday and sent home nearly 5,000 workers because of a severe shortage of raw materials.

## U.S. Retailers Find Salespeople Big Problem

(Continued from Page 11) ished ranks of full-time salespeople.

In New York, Bloomingdale's has set up a program to "reassess the quality image that we want," said Peter P. Longo, vice president and manager of the Bloomingdale's store in Manhattan. The program includes careful orientation of the personnel department to understand the standards of each selling job; more intensified sales training of employees after they are hired, and redefining the floor supervisor's role as a "returns clerk" so that he or she can concentrate more on service management.

At Saks Fifth Avenue, a program of "Saksmanship" in the fashion chain's 35 stores across the United States is being pursued to sharpen sales skills. At Saks video studio, 50 to 60 tapes are produced each year to teach employees how to sell various products. Gerald H. Blum, executive vice president and marketing director of Lord & Taylor, said that the fashion chain

"The industry could not have grown to that extent without resorting to many part-timers and to young people," Miss McCord said.

In 1960, 30 percent of retail employees were 25 years old or younger. But by 1970 it had grown to 50 percent and is running about 60 percent today. Only about one-third of all retail employees work year-round, Miss McCord said.

"The combination of so many young employees and part-timers has created a very transient, younger store population and a higher turnover," she added.

Retailers know that a reputation for good service is becoming more and more important.

"If people can buy the same merchandise in a number of stores, as they can, it stands to reason that service must be the single ingredient that will create loyal customers — and we are taking steps to accomplish that," said Michael Gould, chairman and chief executive officer of J.W. Robinson, a department store chain based in Los Angeles.

Filene's, a Boston fashion store chain, is attempting to strengthen selling supervision as a more practical alternative to adding many more salespeople, according to Michael Babcock, Filene's president. Speaking in January before a convention of the National Retail Merchants Association in New York, he said, "It would not be feasible for retailers to put back into payroll costs the millions of dollars it would take to restore the dimin-

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Without an Affidavit 20% Jap.-tax (= Yen 100,- = Dfls. 1,12 p. CDR) will be deducted.

After 30.6.1983 the div. will only be paid under deduction of 20% Jap.-tax with Dfls. 4,33 net, in accordance with the Japanese tax regulation.

AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, 11th March 1983.

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100 shares will be payable with the Dfls. 4,79 net (div.-per record-date 15.1.1983, gross \$ .55 p.s.t.) after deduction of 15% USA-tax = \$ .4875 = Dfls. 1,29 per CDR.

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AMSTERDAM DEPOSITORY COMPANY N.V.  
Amsterdam, 11th March 1983.

## Sony Says Income Off 72%

Reuters

TOKYO — Sony's consolidated net income plummeted almost 72 percent, and operating profit slumped 57 percent in the first quarter, which ended Jan. 31, the company reported Thursday.

Sotaro Sano, general manager of Sony's executive office, said, however, that the company's profit decline had bottomed out in the first quarter and that a recovery was now expected. He said the recovery should be particularly strong in the second half as the U.S. economy improves and new products are introduced.

The company reported consolidated net income in the first quarter at 5.98 billion yen (\$52.23 million), down from 20.91 billion a year earlier, on sales of 272.68 billion yen, down only slightly from 272.99 billion. Operating profit was 18.47 billion yen, down from 43.03 billion.

Sony attributed the sharp fall in net income to reduced retail prices amid intense competition, higher promotion and research and development costs and increased depreciation charges from recent capital expansion.

The company said that, although the world economic situation is expected to improve in the second half, conditions are expected to remain difficult in the near term.

Mr. Sano declined to forecast any results for the second quarter.

He said that in the first quarter the company devoted most of its efforts to improving its financial position by reducing inventories and short-term debt.

He said inventories in the quarter were reduced to 304 billion yen from 360 billion at the end of the fourth quarter last year, and were equal to 3.3 months of sales, compared with 3.8 months. Short-term debt was cut by 53 billion yen to 256 billion, he said.

Mr. Sano said that price competition and efforts to reduce inventories in the first quarter lifted the cost of sales ratio to 70.5 percent from 62 percent in the previous quarter.

He said these factors would be reflected in a double-digit percentage fall in parent-company sales and profits for the first half. In the first half of 1982 parent company net income was 24.26 billion yen on sales of 446.19 billion.

In the first quarter, overseas sales, which account for 70.9 percent of the total, fell 2.6 percent and domestic sales rose 6.4 percent.

Both for the fourth quarter and the year, consumer spending was the Japanese economy's main

source of strength. In the final three months of 1982, personal spending increased 15 percent from the previous quarter.

That 1.5 percent rise is surprising to a lot of people," said Nobumitsu Kagami, an economist at Jardine Fleming Investment Services.

Most private economists had forecasted that Japan's economy would expand about 2.5 percent in 1982.

In contrast, the gross national product of the United States fell 1.8 percent in 1982, according to revised figures issued last month by the Commerce Department.

Both for the fourth quarter and the year, consumer spending was

the Japanese economy's main

pace of growth slowed in the second half last year, following a surprisingly strong second quarter. Exports continued to be weak, falling 3.2 percent in the final three months of last year.

Private economists generally expect that Japan's economy will grow 3 to 4 percent in 1983. And the government's official target of 3.4 percent for fiscal 1983, ending March 1984, appears attainable, they agree.

With oil and other commodity prices declining, consumer prices in Japan are rising by just 2 percent a year, down from nearly 10 percent in mid-1980, after the sudden and large rise in oil prices caused by the Iranian revolution.

Accordingly, with prices moderating, consumer confidence seems to be returning. To adjust to the two oil shocks of the past decade, economists explain, Japan had to restrain domestic demand to pay for its rising energy bill.

The shift to relying on domestic demand for its growth last year may signal a structural change in the Japanese economy that could last for years, as long as oil prices remain stable, some analysts say.

Mr. Kagami and others said that the rise in personal spending was the result of the dismantling in the Japanese economy. (In fact, during the fourth quarter of 1982, prices measured by the GNP deflator actually fell by 0.6 percent.)

With oil and other commodity

prices declining, consumer prices in Japan are rising by just 2 percent a year, down from nearly 10 percent in mid-1980, after the sudden and large rise in oil prices caused by the Iranian revolution.

Despite sectors of strength, the Japanese economy as a whole remains sluggish. The growth rate in the fourth quarter on an annualized basis was 1.8 percent: The

Retailing consultants said that greater efforts are needed to make shoppers feel more wanted. A Connecticut consultant, Edward J. Feeney, criticized the prevalent use of the phrase "May I help you?" when salespeople approach customers.

Those are the four deadliest words in retailing, because half the time a negative response stops all further communication," he said.

Mr. Feeney said that approaches should be more specialized, based on an appraisal of each customer.

In Los Angeles, where the J.W.

Robinson stores have been involved in a two-year upgrading program, Mr. Gould, the chairman,

## Rank Changes Management At Behest of Major Investors

By Bob Hagerty  
International Herald Tribune

LONDON — Rank Organisation announced Thursday the details of a quiet management shake-up arranged by institutional investors.

Institutional investors dissatisfied with Rank's profits had been expected to force top management changes at the conglomerate.

Russell Evans, 60, chairman of the sluggish office-equipment, leisure and property conglomerate, said he gradually will yield responsibility for overall management to an executive vice chairman to be recruited from outside Rank.

Russell Evans, 60, chairman of the sluggish office-equipment, leisure and property conglomerate, said he gradually will yield responsibility for overall management to an executive vice chairman to be recruited from outside Rank.

The company also announced at the annual meeting the retirement of Sir John Davis, 76, who was chairman from 1962 to 1977, and has since been president, and of Harry Smith, 66, named deputy chairman last year after five years as chairman. In addition, Rank said it will lower the age of mandatory retirement for directors to 70 from 73, a move that will allow new executives to weed out some members of the 18-man board.

Several share analysts welcomed the shake-up at Rank, whose profit was weak for years. The institutions "went right for the power center, right for the neck," one analyst said.

The problems came later when Rank made what many analysts consider poor investments with the proceeds from Rank Xerox, owned and prosper.

Making a statement on behalf of nine institutions controlling 25 percent of Rank's shares, Jim Findlay, investment manager for Prudential Assurance, called the changes "a positive sign of the board's determination to obtain a better return."

Some shareholders were reserving their judgment, though. One holder, Peter M. Longmore, drew applause when he urged the removal of more "deadwood" from the board. Rank shares, meanwhile, declined 6 pence, to 144 pence, Thursday in a generally weak share market.

The retirement of Sir John was "the one bit of blood that the institutions insisted upon," another analyst said. Though no longer a director, Sir John retained considerable influence in the company, analysts say. Mr. Evans, the current chairman, was company secretary when Sir John was chairman.

One analyst said Sir John should be credited with having turned Rank around and formed a profitable link with Xerox in the 1950s, when the U.S. company was improved.

The problems came later when Rank made what many analysts consider poor investments with the proceeds from Rank Xerox, owned and prosper.

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Daily rates of publication in the Luxembourg Financial Times

18th March, 1983

Notice of Annual General Meeting of Shareholders

JB B  
LIQUIBAER

Julius Baer US Dollar Fund Limited

(A company incorporated in the Cayman Islands with limited liability)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN of the Annual General Meeting of shareholders to be held at the offices of Baerbank (Overseas) Limited, West Wind Building, Grand Cayman on the 12th day of April 1983 at 11 a.m. for the following purposes:

1. To receive, approve and adopt the report of directors and the audited accounts for the period ended 31st December 1982.

2. To elect Mr. F. M. Koch, chairman of the management committee of Bank Julius Baer & Co. Ltd., London, as a director in place of David J. Jack.

3. To reappoint Deloitte, Haskins + Sells as auditors and authorise the board to fix their remuneration.

A shareholder holding registered shares is entitled to attend, vote and appoint one or more proxies to attend and vote instead of him. Exercise of these rights in respect of bearer



## SPORTS

# DePaul Breaks 35-Year Spell By Winning Its NIT Opener

United Press International

ROSEMONT, Illinois — The last time DePaul won a first-round basketball game in the National Invitational Tournament, television was the latest rage. Harry S Truman was president and Ray Meyer was the Blue Demons coach.

Thirty-five years have passed and Meyer has finally seen his long NIT drought come to an end. DePaul got 20 points from Tony Jackson and ran off a 10-0 burst midway through the second half, Wednesday night to take a 76-73 first-round NIT victory over visiting Minnesota.

The triumph also marked the first time since 1979 that DePaul had won a first-round game in postseason play; the Blue Demons had lost three consecutive NCAAs tournaments openers.

"We didn't talk about any of that," Meyer, in his 41st year at DePaul, said of the previous tour.

ment failure. "We got a lot out of our kids. With the crowd behind us, it proves we play well when we receive encouragement."

The Gophers, who trailed by as many as 16 points, rallied in the closing three minutes but never came closer than 3 points. DePaul led at halftime, 39-38, and opened a 56-46 lead in the first five minutes of the second half.

Minnesota, led by Randy Brewer's 26 points, closed to 56-50 before DePaul's 10-spurt that made it 66-50 with 9:52 remaining.

"The difference was in the first five minutes of the second half," Meyer said. "We had seven possessions and scored 15 points without missing a shot."

Meyer said the partisan home crowd helped, and his Minnesota counterpart agreed.

"I wish we could have played at home," said Jim Dutcher, the Minnesota coach.

"We didn't talk about any of that," Meyer, in his 41st year at DePaul, said of the previous tour.

## English Soccer Clubs Out of Champions Cup

United Press International

LONDON — England lost its grip on the European Champions Cup on Wednesday after winning the soccer trophy for the last six seasons.

Aston Villa, the trophy holder, lost in the quarterfinal round to Juventus of Italy, 5-2 on aggregate, and Liverpool, a three-time winner, lost to Widzew Lodz, 4-3.

Juventus took the lead in the 13th minute on a goal by Michel Platini and was up 2-0 after 26 minutes thanks to Marco Tardelli's goal. Platini added a third goal in the 67th minute to put Juventus ahead, 5-1 on aggregate. Peter Withe scored for Villa in the 81st minute.

Liverpool's hopes were ended

eight minutes into the second half when Wlodzimierz Smolarek scored off a tap-in.

**CHAMPIONS CUP**

Liverpool, England 3, Widzew Lodz, Poland 2 (3-0 re-entrant)

Widzew Lodz, Poland 1, Juventus, Italy 1 (5-2)

Wolfsburg, West Germany 1, Dynamo Kiev, Soviet Union 2 (4-3)

Rangers, Scotland 2, Borussia Monchengladbach, West Germany 2 (3-1)

**UEFA CUP**

Everton, England 3, Paris Saint Germain-Beaupre, France 2 (2-1)

Barcelona, Spain 1, Austria Vienna 1 (1-1)

Ronal Madrid 2, Internazionale, Italy 1 (3-2)

Wolfsburg, Germany 3, Borussia Monchengladbach, West Germany 2 (3-1)

**CLUB WINNERS CUP**

Everton, England 3, Paris Saint Germain-Beaupre, France 2 (3-1)

Barcelona, Spain 1, Juventus, Italy 1 (5-2)

Wolfsburg, West Germany 2 (3-2)

Uefa Cup

Everton, England 3, Paris Saint Germain-Beaupre, France 2 (3-1)

Barcelona, Spain 1, Juventus, Italy 1 (5-2)

Wolfsburg, West Germany 2 (3-2)

Uefa Cup

Everton, England 3, Paris Saint Germain-Beaupre, France 2 (3-1)

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Uefa Cup

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## OBSERVER

### Crank at the Bank

By Russell Baker

NEW YORK — When I took my money to the bank, the man said they would take good care of it and gave me a toaster. That should have been ample warning. I even mentioned it when I got home.

"I don't like banks giving away toasters," I said. "It reminds me too much of dish night at the movies during the Depression."

"You wouldn't be whining if they'd given you a new car," said granddad, who had dropped in to gloat about a legal tax swindle he was conducting by buying and selling cattle.

The old gentleman had me there, but of course the bank couldn't afford to give me a car. "That would cost \$7,000 or more," I said.

"When it comes to money, you're about the biggest fool God ever sent down the pike," said granddad. "All you've got to do is make the bank give you a car is borrow half a billion dollars or so, then tell them you can't pay it until you get reorganized, and to do that you need a car. If you tell them you drink too much and might kill yourself before you can get up the half-billion, they'll even give you a chauffeur in drive it for you."

Nor was granddad shocked when I read him the stunning news that bank lobbyists had handed out \$3,423,969 to campaigning congressmen over the last two years.

"Everybody else is buying votes in Washington nowadays. Why shouldn't the banks?" he said.

I hate to hear granddad talking such cynical nonsense, so I straightened him out by reading from The New York Times. "It says right here, 'Many members of Congress assert that contributions from political action committees do not influence their votes,'" I read. "And furthermore it says these lobbies 'object vigorously to allegations that their large contributions have enabled them in influence votes.'"

"When it comes to politics, you're about the biggest fool God ever sent down the pike," said granddad.

Ignoring the old gentleman's cynical aspersions on the democratic process, I studied the Times story and did some arithmetic. As nearly as I could figure — the

statistics were a little confusing — banks had given 482 senators and representatives a total of \$3,423,969, or an average of \$7,107.82 per public servant.

I confronted my bank with these figures. "When I handed you my money," I told the man, "you said you would take good care of it and gave me a toaster."

"For a sum as small as you do, I think it was quite generous of me to hand you my money so you could use it to re-elect congressmen, most of whom I've never heard of and the rest of whom I'd probably lay out good money to defeat," I said.

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## Putting on the Dog At Carnegie Hall

By Joyce Wadler  
Washington Post Service

NEW YORK — A composer can sense when an artist has that sensitivity, that style, that ineffable something to take a work and really make it soar, and so it was with Kirk Nurock, that afternoon last fall, when Emily entered the room.

"She was very pretty," says Nurock. "I didn't want to say anything, but inside I liked her very much. And then when I started playing, she just threw back her head and howled. I could just feel she had some charisma. She came into the room wearing a red kerchief. Everybody thought she was special. A lot of people thought she looked just like the RCA dog. I kind of thought she did, too."

Wednesday night, "Sonatas for Piano and Dog" had its premiere at Carnegie Recital Hall, the smaller of the two Carnegie auditoriums. Progressive jazz led off, but the audience was clearly here for the dogs — three of them taking star billing with a classically trained professional, Nurock.

"I saw a film of him at the zoo — he was doing a cappella with the seals — they would just pick up each other's chords," said Pat Mulligan, a member of the audience. "I just like the idea of it. A guy in the street was trying to offer me tickets to Vladimir Ashkenazy next door, and I said, 'Sorry, I'm going to see 'Sonatas for Piano and Dog.'"

The crowd barked eagerly as the lights dimmed at the end of the intermission, and there was a howl a low meow. Offstage came a bark. Nurock, an avant-garde composer, sat at the piano playing a sweet melody, plaintive and yearning. A few bars into the piece he began to croon, the croon changing to a howl.

His Natural Sound group started with the premise that anyone could be musical, and it was only

soon, on a short leash, Emily

came on stage, and the audience

broke into applause. There were cheers and flashbulbs popping. It was the dog's big moment. The audience stared at the dog. The dog stared at the audience. There was no howling, no music.

Some star quality — the dog was a no-talent mutt. Given a shot at one of the most famous concert halls in America, the dog blew it. At the end of the first movement, the composer stepped forward to address the audience.

"You may or may not believe this," he said, "but that's the first time that ever happened. Emily's come through under enormous amounts of pressure and TV crews. I think she's just stage shy.

So they took it once more from the top. Emily's owner crooned in her ear. Emily began to howl, softly at first, then with growing confidence.

The audience seemed mesmerized. There were screams of baying, the baying came out and joined in a duet. The third dog came on. And in the last movement they joined: composer, owners, dogs.

When it was all over there were flowers for Emily and two curtain calls. Some in the audience jumped to their feet applauding and others howled.

Technically it's not even a first. Nurock, with something called the Natural Sound Performance Group, did a piece with 20 people and 5 dogs as sort of several acts at a benefit at Carnegie Hall last year; in addition, the folks at Carnegie say, they had on stage a wolverine and an eagle (the Paul Winter Consort), as well as another canine chorale. They do not discriminate at Carnegie. The only thing they required, they said, was a letter of permission from the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

"I wouldn't want to call her the star," says Nurock. "It's not fair to the other dogs.... She's a lot of people's hearts, let's put it that way. She's good with Sasha — he's a white husky — too. We do have a little problem with Sasha and Tara. He feels attracted to her, so we have to keep them at opposite ends of the stage, though, of course, for the music, that attraction is good."

Does he give her a little poke

now and then to get her to to move? A dark look from the composer.

"I do not believe in teasing or manhandling an animal," he says.

Nor do his animals sight-read. They are brought out during the 35-minute piece, and coaxed into performance by their owners.

Alas, as so many creative types will tell you, to write the piece and to find the artist who can execute it are two different things.

"I auditioned about 32 dogs," Nurock said. "Most didn't bark — I call it singing — actually or didn't do it consistently. The three we chose are more sensitive to and sympathetic to the piano. And, of course, now I understand what they're most sensitive to and what they're most sensitive to."

If I play a fast trill in the middle of the register louder and louder, Emily will just come in."

Emily is the star of the show! "I wouldn't want to call her the star," says Nurock. "It's not fair to the other dogs.... She's a lot of people's hearts, let's put it that way. She's good with Sasha — he's a white husky — too. We do have a little problem with Sasha and Tara. He feels attracted to her, so we have to keep them at opposite ends of the stage, though, of course, for the music, that attraction is good."

Afterward, the composer shares a confidence. "I've never told anyone this," he says, "but I've modeled it after Beethoven."



United Press International

Emily, Kirk Nurock (at piano), and owner-handler at work.

Photo by Mark Lennihan/Associated Press

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